POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1916.

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No. 10150-A of 1917.

From

W. L. B. SOUTER, ESQUIRE, C.I.E.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency.

To

L. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judical Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 21st August 1917.

Sir,

Submission of the report.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and the Railways for the year 1916 with the following accompaniments :—

Statement A, Parts I and II;
Statement B, Parts I and II;
Statements C, D and E.

In compliance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Judical Department, No. 3908, dated the 23rd May 1912, the dates on which the Divisional and Railway Reports were received in my office are mentioned below :—

B, B. & C. I. Railway	...	... 26th March ;
G. I. P. Railway	...	... 21st April ;
M. & S. M. Railway	...	... 23rd April ;
Southern Division	...	... 13th May ;
Northern Division	...	... 4th June ;
Central Division	...	... 6th June ;
Sind Deputy Inspector General's Report with statistics	...	... 9th June ;
Sind Commissioner's review	...	... 28th June.

Charge.

2. Throughout the year under report I held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police.

The Deputy Inspectors-General were—

Criminal Investigation Department	—Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E.	From 1st January to 31st December.
Northern Range	—Mr. H. R. Hume.	
Southern Range	—Mr. R. P. Lambert.	
Sind	—Mr. W. H. Luck.	

Total reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 117,862 as against 114,260 in 1915—a decrease of 2,871 cases under the Indian Penal Code and an increase of 6,473 cases under class VI resulting in a net increase of 3,602 cases. Under cognizable crime there was a decrease of 1,632 cases whilst non-cognizable crime increased by 5,234 cases. As regards cognizable crime a decrease was returned by the Central Division of 638 cases, by the Southern Division of 267 cases, by Sind

of 876 cases and by the Railways in the Presidency Proper by 10 cases. On the other hand there was an increase of 159 cases in the Northern Division. Under non-cognizable crime there was an increase of 3,086 cases in the Northern Division, 2,840 in the Central Division and 44 on the Railways as against a decrease of 360 and 376 cases in the Southern Division and Sind respectively.

4. Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the 3 previous years was distributed as under:—

STATEMENT A—Part I. Police cognizable cases reported.

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.	Total.
1913 ...	6,842	9,210	5,130	11,311	1,844	34,337
1914 ...	5,853	8,166	4,716	10,189	1,724	30,648
1915 ...	6,321	8,190	4,524	11,505	1,614	32,154
1916 ...	6,248	7,621	4,277	10,702	1,655	30,503

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (classes I to VI) were:—

1916—32,893, 1915—34,447, 1914—32,876, 1913—36,950.

The total for 1916 which is almost the same as that for 1914 shows a net decrease of 1,554 cases on the total for 1915 (—1,651 cases under the Indian Penal Code + 97 cases under class VI). The Central Division returned a decrease of 675 cases, the Southern Division 210 cases, Sind 742 cases and the Railways of the Presidency Proper 36 cases. On the other hand there was a slight increase of 109 cases in the Northern Division. With the exception of Nawabsháh, which returned an increase of 194 cases, every district in Sind as also the Sind Railways registered a smaller total of cases, the most marked decrease being the Sind Railways with 320 cases and Karáchi with 307 cases. The Kaira District with an increase of 114 cases and the B. B. & C. I. Railway with 50 cases were mainly responsible for the higher total in the Northern Division, the Broach and Thána Districts returning decreases of 64 and 38 cases respectively. In the Central Division, with the exception of Poona (+ 236 cases) and Sátára (+ 67 cases), the decrease was general, the largest reductions being East Khándesh 378 and Násik 340 cases. The G. I. P. Railway also showed 83 less cases. In the Southern Division every district, except Kánara and Ratnágiri, contributed to the decrease, the Belgaum District showing the largest decrease (180 cases).

5. The following comparative statement shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1916 and the preceding three years:—

Reported serious crime.

Forms of crime.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
(1) Murders	467	406	432	423
(2) Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	162	196	201	212
(3) Dacoities	186	173	177	136
(4) Robberies	713	606	628	552
(5) House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ...	8,469	7,801	8,402	8,239
(6) Thefts (including cattle thefts)	16,142	13,750	14,505	13,788
(7) Receiving stolen property	812	811	905	812

It will be seen that the returns for the year's report show a decrease of 9 reported murders and an increase of 11 reported cases under attempts at murder and culpable homicide—a difference of 2 cases only. It will be observed too that the variation in the totals under these two heads during the period 1913 to 1916 is negligible:—1913—629 cases, 1914—602 cases, 1915—633 cases, 1916—635 cases.

Whilst this is not a class of crime that can ordinarily be affected by the preventive action of the Police it is satisfactory to note the marked decrease under dacoities, robberies, house-breakings and thefts. Incidentally it may be pointed out that the total under dacoities and robberies together (688 cases) is the lowest for the quinquennium.

The cases reported during 1916 in the above table were distributed between the Divisions inclusive of Sind and the Railways of the Presidency Proper as under :—

Divisions.	Heads (1) and (2).	Head (3).	Head (4).	Head (5).	Head (6).	Head (7).
Northern Division	119	17	64	2,070	2,109	104
Central Division	135	65	240	2,347	3,056	158
Southern Division	137	37	133	1,139	1,668	96
Sind	241	17	109	2,595	5,523	429
Railways	3	...	6	88	1,432	25
Total ...	635	136	552	8,239	13,788	812

The decrease in reported crime is mainly attributable to favourable agricultural conditions that prevailed during the year. For the Sind Railways it is claimed too that the diminution in crime is the result of greater activity in the prosecution of habitual train thieves and in patrolling the line. In the Presidency Proper a contributory cause for the almost general decrease of crime is ascribed to the more careful supervision over the criminal tribes inclusive of the working and extension of the Criminal Tribes Act, the Settlements in the Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur Districts as also to the special operations undertaken during the previous $3\frac{1}{2}$ years against the Berads and Ghantichors in the Belgaum District. On the other hand there was a noticeable increase in individual districts—Lárkána in Sind (94 under class VI), Kaira and Surat in the Northern Division (237 under class VI and 94 under the Indian Penal Code respectively), Poona in the Central Division (254 under the Indian Penal Code) and the B. B. & C. I. Railway (102 under the Indian Penal Code). The reasons recorded are as under :—

Lárkána.—A greater activity in prosecuting cases under the Public Conveyance and Cruelty to Animals Acts.

Kaira.—An increase in the number of prosecutions for breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Surat.—The abnormally high prices ruling in the district, and the repressive measures taken in the Kaira District resulting in criminals coming across from that district to commit crime.

Poona.—The number of vacancies in the force which, in the case of Poona, necessitated the closing of several chowkies in the Cantonments and City, also to the outbreak of plague and the consequent vacating of houses.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The partial failure of the monsoon of 1915 and to an increasing tendency on the part of the Traffic Department to lodge complaints of theft in cases which were formerly treated as missing goods.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Cases for disposal inclusive of cases pending from previous years were as follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1915	36,654	2,420	39,074
1916	34,834	2,526	37,360

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,811 against 2,903 in 1915, leaving 34,549 cases for investigation as against 36,171 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 7·52 as against 7·43 in 1915 and 6·91 in 1914.

In this connection the Commissioner, Southern Division, commenting on the Kolába Superintendent's report, observes :—

"The District Superintendent of Police, Kolába, considers that section 157 (1) (*b*) should not be largely used in a district where the investigation work is light, unless the matter is really trivial and the Sub-Inspectors are busy with other work. This view is based on a misunderstanding of the section, and I am pointing out to him that the use of the section is to be made in all appropriate cases. Complaints which should be the subject of a civil suit are only too frequently brought to the police station as it is far easier and cheaper to get a decision on a question of title by a complaint of trespass than by a civil suit and the public are adepts in this evasion. The District Superintendent of Police should always be on the alert to check this pernicious practice."

It is to be noted, however, that the Superintendent has in his report given the following explanation for the issue of his orders :—

"The reason why section 157(*b*) is used so frequently is that many cases of stolen paddy are reported and paddy of the same description is common in certain localities and cannot be identified satisfactorily."

Excluded cases.

7. Cases excluded as false decreased by 855, viz., from 8,714 cases in 1915 to 7,859 cases for the year under report. The percentage of excluded cases which stood at 24·2 in 1914 and fell to 22·3 in 1915 has now been lowered to 21·03. Sind returned 2,689 excluded cases against 2,802 in 1915, a percentage of 20·69 against 20·25.

In the Northern Division, excluded cases decreased to 1,557 from 1,678, a percentage of 19·6 against 21·91. The Central Division showed 2,185 cases against 2,551, a percentage of 24·21 against 26·17. In the Southern Division the decrease represented 240 cases (1,388—1,148), a percentage of 22 against 25·4. The Kolába District showed the greatest relative decrease in excluded cases, i.e., from 29·16 to 10·6. Sholápur, Bijápur, Belgaum and Sukkur also returned decreases.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Under excluded cases struck off the register as being maliciously false there was a decrease from 1,508 cases in 1915 to 1,389 cases for the year under report. The figures for the 3 previous years are as under :—

1912—1,715 cases, 1913—1,670 cases, 1914—1,575 cases.

The Central Division which still holds the highest percentage of maliciously false cases claimed 91 out of the total decrease of 119 cases for the Presidency inclusive of Sind.

Prosecutions in 313 cases were undertaken during the year, 146 ending in conviction whilst 83 remained pending at the end of the year.

The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases is 22·69 against 22·28 in 1915. Deducting pending cases, the percentages of convictions during the last 3 years were :—

1914—53·22, 1915—49·01, 1916—63·47.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"The Superintendents in the Ahmedabad and Panch Maháls Districts complain that the Magistrates do not sanction prosecutions more freely but the statistics of acquittals in what were presumbly the selected cases do not suggest that more frequent prosecutions would have been advisable or judicious."

In commenting on the punishments inflicted by the Magistracy, the Deputy Inspector General, Sind, points out that they are not of a deterrent nature. The Commissioner in Sind, in expressing his concurrence with Mr. Luck's remarks, makes the following comments on the results :—

"These figures cannot be considered very satisfactory even when allowance is made for the difficulty in obtaining legal proof, that a complaint which has been dismissed and classed as B is not only untrue but was brought from malicious motives. This very difficulty makes it all the more essential that an example should be made of offenders against whom there is sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. Unfortunately it appears that the punishments inflicted by the Magistrates in such cases are still as a rule too slight to have any effect as a deterrent. In the Karáchi District, for instance, the offenders escaped with a fine in 18 out of 24 cases wherein a conviction was recorded."

Vexatious complaints.

9. The provision under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied in 209 cases in the year under report against 257 in 1915, 243 in 1914 and 199 in 1913, and compensation amounting to Rs. 6,661 as against Rs. 6,871 in 1915 was awarded.

This year Sind heads the list both as regards the number of cases (90) in which this provision of the law was used and the amount of compensation awarded (Rs. 2,062). The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind, however, remarks that there was not a single case in the Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts or on the Sind Railway in which advantage was taken of the section.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"There can be but little dobut that the subordinate magistracy do not use this section as freely as they should."

The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks :—

"The District Superintendents of Police invariably remark that more use might be made of this section by Magistrates."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"Special attention has been paid to the working of this section this year in magisterial cases and the reluctance of the subordinate magistracy to employ the section is being overcome by personal instructions at the time of examining the Táluka Kacheries."

Pending cases.

10. Though cognizable crime for disposal decreased by 1,714 cases, the pending cases increased from 4,011 to 4,311, a net increase of 300 cases. Out of the total 4,311), 1,571 cases were pending with the Police and 2,740 with the Magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last five years stand as under :—

1912—12·3 ; 1913—10·2 ; 1914—11·3 ; 1915—10·2 ; 1916—11·53.

The increase over the figures for last year in the number of pending cases is noticeable in all the Divisions and Railways, except Sind where there was a decrease of 135 cases. The increase was marked in the Central Division (230 cases) and Northern Division (153 cases).

The Commissioner, Northern Division, quotes the following remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, as regards the large number of pending cases in the Ahmedabad District (307) :—

"For 214 cases the Magistrates are responsible, only 93 cases being under investigation with the police. Both the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate had made a reference in the preceding year's report to the dilatoriness on the part of the Magistrates but no improvement unfortunately has been brought about."

True police cognizable cases disposed of.

11. Eliminating "Excluded" and "Pending" cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to a total of 25,022. A detailed comparison of the figures for the 3 years ending with the year under report shows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1914 ...	... 22,210	1,890	24,100
1915 ...	... 24,167	2,031	26,198
1916 ...	... 22,891	2,131	25,022

The net decrease of 1,176 cases on the total for 1915 (—1,276 cases under the Indian Penal Code +100 under class VI) was mainly due to Sind (610 cases) and the Central Division (593 cases). The decrease in the Southern Division and on the Railways was respectively 50 and 49 cases whilst there was an increase of 126 cases in the Northern Division. The net decrease is distributed over classes I, III and V but is more marked in class III (427) (serious offences against person and property etc.) and class V (829) (minor offences against property). Under classes II, IV and VI there was a small increase of 26, 15 and 100 cases respectively.

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the year under report as well as those for the preceding two years are given below :—

	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle-thefts.)	Receiving stolen property.
1914 ...	324	127	308	6,689	10,321	574
1915 ...	327	137	360	7,289	11,421	697
1916 ...	358	117	282	7,021	10,801	593

Whilst there was a decrease of 9 reported murders during the year the number disposed of, which includes pending cases of former years, showed an increase of 31. In the Central Division and Sind there was an increase of 13 and 37 cases respectively. In the Northern Division the cases decreased by 17. There was a decrease of 1 both in the Southern Division and on the Railways of the Presidency. The increase in the Central Division is shared by

all the seven districts but neither the increase nor the fluctuations appear to call for comment. The increase in Sind is distributed over the Hyderabad, Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabsháh Districts. There was again an increase in Sind in the number of reported murders (21) during the year under report.

In Bijápur also there was a considerable increase in the number of murders disposed of, viz., from 6 to 17, the latter figure being the same as the number of reported murders for the year. This is also a district notorious for murders. On the other hand there has been a noticeable decrease in murders (disposed of) in the Kaira, Thána, Dhárwár and Kolába Districts.

A case of murder which occurred in Hyderabad-Sind calls for special mention. In this case two members of the mounted police, one of whom was a Head Constable, were killed by a band of 7 dacoits. The case ended in conviction, 4 of the accused being convicted and sentenced to transportation for life—and pensions to the families of the deceased policemen have been sanctioned by Government.

The number of dacoities fell from 137 to 117 and robberies from 360 to 282. Taking the figures of dacoities and robberies together, there was a total of 399 true cases for 1916 against a total of 497 true cases in 1915—a net decrease of 98 cases, which more than counteracts the increase in 1915 of 62 cases over the total of 1914.

Of the total of 117 true dacoities, 18 occurred in the Northern Division, 50 in the Central Division, 26 in the Southern Division and 23 in Sind. The decrease which was marked in East Khandesh (from 26 to 8) is also noticeable in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts. On the other hand, the Ahmednagar and Lárkána Districts show increases of 8 and 9 cases respectively.

As regards robberies, the Ahmednagar District neutralizes the increase under dacoities by a decrease of 10 robberies. East Khándesh shows a decrease under robberies as well as under dacoities, the total decrease under the two heads being 33 cases. Thána, Sátára, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Thar and Parkar and Lárkána also show decreases whilst Násik, Belgaum and Kolába show noticeable increases, especially the last mentioned district which had 7 cases against nil in 1915. Relative to the decrease of dacoities and robberies in East Khándesh, the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, Mr. Hume, is of opinion that this has been due to—

(i) the extension and systematic working of the Criminal Tribes Act,
(ii) the breaking up of three separate gangs of criminals, and
(iii) certain measures decided between the Police of the Central Provinces and this Presidency at a conference held at Nagpur last year.

Cases of house-breaking and thefts decreased from 7,289 to 7,021 cases—a decrease of 268 cases. This decrease was in the main due to the districts of East Khándesh, Násik and Dhárwár and with smaller contributions from other districts more than counterbalanced an increase of 161 cases in the Northern Division for which the districts of Ahmedabad and Surat were chiefly responsible.

Thefts decreased from 11,421 in 1915 to 10,801, a net decrease of 620 cases. In last year's report an increase of 1,100 cases was recorded, out of which Sind was responsible for 1,071 cases. Whilst the Southern Division and the Railways in the Presidency returned small increases of 69 and 19 cases respectively, there was a decrease of 315 cases in Sind, 162 in the Northern Division and 231 in the Central Division. It is, however, distinctly unsatisfactory to have to note that though the total of ordinary and cattle thefts decreased, the number of cattle thefts actually increased by 128. Both the districts of Nawabsháh and Sukkur returned large increases, 144 and 68 cases of cattle thefts respectively.

True cases of receiving stolen property decreased by 104 cases from 697 to to 593. Sind, which had returned the largest increase in 1915 (83 cases), shows a fall from 411 to 282 cases for the year under report—a difference of 129 cases. The slight increases of 25 and 7 cases in the Southern Division and on the Railways of the Presidency Proper call for no remarks.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

12. Concurrently with the decrease in the number of reported crime and crime for disposal, there was a decrease of 811 in undetected cases in the year under report. The total for the year (9,444) is less than that for any year in the previous quinquennim, except 1914.

The decrease was distributed over the Central Division 261 cases, the Southern Division 124 cases and Sind 471 cases, resulting in a net decrease of 811 after allowing for the negligible increase of 3 and 42 cases in the Northern Division and Presidency Railways respectively.

The following tabular statement indicates the percentages of undetected cases to real cases disposed of according to the several Divisions of the Presidency :—

Divisions, etc.	Real cases disposed of in 1916.	Undetected cases in 1916.	Percentage.			
			1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Northern Division ...	5,300	1,828	34·5	32·9	35·2	34·49
Central Division ...	5,531	2,117	37·1	25·7	38·8	38·27
Southern Division ...	3,414	762	29·8	27·1	25·5	22·18
Sind ...	9,010	4,172	51·6	48·1	48·2	46·30
Railways ...	1,767	565	39·1	31·6	28·7	31·97
Total for the Presidency ...	25,022	9,444	40·5	37·8	39·1	37·74

The above figures include those of class VI. In respect of Indian Penal Code cases only the percentage of undetected cases for the whole Presidency stood at 40·95 against 42·01 for 1915 and 40·6 for 1914. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for 1916 were respectively 35·77 and 50·07 as compared with 36·3 and 51·56 in 1915.

On an examination of districts individually, it will be observed that in the Presidency the highest percentage of undetected cases was in the Poona District (49). In Sind, the Riverain with (68), the Sind Railways with (61) and Hyderabad with (58) return the highest percentages. The lowest percentage was returned by Kánara (15·7), Ratnágiri coming next with a percentage of (16·4) as against the percentage of (7·7) returned in 1915.

In the course of his remarks on the rise of undetected cases, the District Magistrate, Ratnágiri, refers to 21 cases having remained undetected in the Ratnágiri town.

The District Magistrate shows that these thefts were merely of cash and detection therefore difficult, but considers that the results point to a want of knowledge of the criminal classes and of detective ability, also of adequate preventive measures. The District Magistrate adds :—

"The present new type of Sub-Inspector is very poor at detection and prevention as compared with the former men of the promoted Head Constable class who have been through the practical school of experience."

Police cases decided by trial.

13. The work of the police before the Courts was slightly more successful than in the preceding year. On a total of 12,767 true cases decided by trial, 11,174 cases ended in conviction compared with 11,339 cases on the total of 13,040 of 1915. The percentage on totals was 87·52 against 86·95 of the previous year and for cases under the Indian Penal Code 85·7 against 85·4.

The following percentages will indicate the success obtained by the police in the Courts under the most important heads of crime :—

	Murders, etc.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1915	74·5	82·45	83·72	88·84	91·92	88·43
1916	73·83	92·15	85·34	88·70	93·14	86·28

In respect of true police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1916 and the preceding 3 years :—

1916—44·65, 1915—43·28, 1914—45·1, 1913—43·.

The percentages for the year vary from 38·02 in Sind to 50·58 on the Railways of the Presidency Proper and 54·71 in the Southern Division. The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind stands at 48·38 against 46·2 in 1915 and 47·6 in 1914. In commenting on the deterioration in the results before the Courts of the Hyderabad District, the Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"The District Superintendent of Police attributes the poor results in his district which are the worst in the Province to the insufficient time which the Sub-Inspectors, responsible for the detection of crime, are able to devote to the investigation of offences, the result being that imperfectly prepared cases are sent to trial. A further cause is to be sought in the failure of Sub-Inspectors to watch their cases in Court with sufficient care."

It may be remarked here that the worst results in Sind in this respect appear to have been furnished not by Hyderabad but by the Sind Railways and Nawabshah with the percentage of convictions of 23·63 and 28·94 respectively.

Sessions cases.

14. A total of 903 cases inclusive of pending cases of the previous year was committed to the Sessions Courts against 964 cases committed in 1915. Out of 782 trials concluded, 591 ended in conviction as compared with 818 trials concluded in 1915 and 591 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried rose from 72·24 in 1915 to 75·57 for the year under report. It was 77·1 in 1914. Of the remaining cases committed to the Sessions, 191 ended in acquittal or discharge, whilst 121 were pending at the end of the year.

The highest percentage—88·46—was obtained on the Railways of the Presidency Proper. The percentage of the 3 divisions in the Presidency Proper being Northern 79·27, Central 79 and Southern 76·7. The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind was 78·86 and for Sind 68·65.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks that "the modified Jury System in Belgaum introduced during the year shows improvement; the percentage of convictions in cases tried by the Jury rose from 53 to 68."

Infanticide.

15. There were 25 cases of infanticide reported during the year against 25 in 1915, 26 in 1914 and 46 in 1913.

Government Resolution No. 2486, dated the 26th April 1907, Judicial Department.

In the Central Division, the case that occurred in Sátára was not prosecuted in Court for want of evidence. The case at Sholápur resulted in a discharge.

1 in Sátára. } Central Division.
1 n Sholápur. }
9 in Belgaum } Southern Division.
4 in Bijápur. }
9 in Dhárwár }
1 in Upper Sind Frontier ...Sind.

In 11 out of the total 22 cases in the Southern Division, the infants were illegitimate and were killed by the mothers to avoid disgrace. Of these 11 cases 6 ended in conviction, 2 in discharge, 1 is still undetected and 2 are under trial. The remaining 11 cases are accounted for as follows :—

9 cases—The mothers concerned committed suicide.

1 case—The mother attemped unsuccessfully to commit suicide and was sentenced to transportation for life.

1 case—The father killed the child suspecting illegitimacy; he was sentenced to transportation for life.

The single case in Sind remained undetected.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

16. Including pending cases, offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the police numbered 2,154 in 1916 against 2,100 in the preceding year, giving a net increase of 54 cases. Of the 2,154 cases, 1,843 were brought to trial and 1,790 ended in conviction as against 1,768 and 1,696 respectively in 1915. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 97·12 against 95·9 in 1915 and 97·4 in 1914.

17. The number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police during the year under report was 6,133 as against 6,211 in 1915 and 6,467 in 1914. 2,977 or 48·54 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 2,828 or 45·5 per cent. in 1915 and 2,975 or 46 per cent. in 1914.

Cognizable crime—direct cases.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 27,520 against 28,996 in 1915 and 28,217 in 1914. The decrease (1,476) in the number of arrests during the year under report is due to the general decrease in crime. Inclusive of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the number of persons for disposal was 31,199 as compared with 32,847 in 1915 and 32,261 in 1914. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 580 against 710 in 1915 and 697 in 1914—a percentage of 2·10 as against 2·4 in the preceding two years. Out of the number for disposal, 26,422 persons were placed before the Courts during the year and 16,837 were convicted, *i.e.*, 63·72 per cent. against 63·06 in 1915 and 62·6 in 1914. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for the year under report were 67·72 and 55·94 respectively. The fluctuations in the results of the various divisions are normal and call for no comment except in the Southern Division in which the percentage of conviction has risen from 61 to 68. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code was 60·60 against 59·9 in 1915 and 59·6 in 1914. For the year under report the percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind were 64·90 and 52·37 respectively. At the end of the year there were 3,417 persons awaiting trial against 3,614 in 1915 and 3,763 in 1914.

STATEMENT A, PART II—Persons in Police cases.

19. Non-cognizable reported crime increased from 73,602 cases in 1915 to 78,836 in the year under report, a net rise of 5,234 cases. The total of 1916 is higher than that of any year in the previous quinquennium; it also exceeds the average of the last quinquennium by 5,956 cases. The highest number of cases was returned this year again from the Northern Division (30,900 cases). Cases for disposal by the magistracy totalled 81,969 as against 75,963 in 1915. Of the former, 57,158 cases were tried against 49,974 in the preceding year. 46,348 cases ended in conviction or 56·54 per cent. as against 39,660 cases convicted or 52·2 per cent. in the preceding year. Under cases for disposal (81,969), 14,092 cases or a little more than one-sixth were cases of "voluntarily causing hurt."

STATEMENT B, PART I—Non-cognizable crime.

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts during 1916 was 118,865 against 113,779 in 1915; of the former, 5,125 persons against 4,751 in the preceding year were discharged after appearance without trial; 77,350 were tried, 54,034 were convicted and 23,316 were discharged or acquitted against 70,658, 47,391 and 23,267, respectively, in the previous year. The percentages of persons convicted to tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts were 69·72 and 45·45 against 67·07 and 41·6 respectively in 1915.

STATEMENT B, PART II—Persons in non-cognizable cases.

21. The value of property stolen during 1916 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 14,43,454 as compared with Rs. 12,99,460 in 1915 and Rs. 11,47,336 in 1914. The value of property recovered was Rs. 5,21,543 as against Rs. 4,16,385 in 1915 and Rs. 4,43,020 in 1914.

STATEMENT C—Property stolen and recovered.

The percentages of recoveries for the years 1912 to 1916 are given below:—

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Presidency (including Sind)	36·13	32·04	38·61	36·62	34·7
Presidency Proper	36·41	31·52	37·4	35·3	35·2
Sind	35·61	32·77	40·67	38·76	33·96

Except on the Railways where the percentage has fallen from 42·91 to 39·38, there has been a fairly general improvement in the relative value of

recovered to stolen property. The Southern Division shows the best results in this respect with a percentage of 44·06.

The number of cases in which property was recovered was 8,611 against 8,934 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen remained the same as that for 1915, *viz.*, 57·31 against 59·01 in 1914, 57·1 in 1913 and 56·8 in 1912.

According to the double test based on the percentage of property recovered to the property stolen, and on the percentage of cases in which property has been recovered to the cases in which property has been stolen, the following districts show improvements, *viz.*, Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat in the Northern Division, East Khándesh and Násik in the Central Division, Belgaum and Bijápur in the Southern Division and Karáchi in Sind.

Except Thána, the percentage of the value of property recovered was higher in all districts in the Northern Division, the percentage of 46·5 in the Panch Maháls being the best in that division.

In the Central Division, Násik with 49·18 per cent. stands highest and Ahmednagar with 19·83 the lowest as in the preceding year. East Khándesh exhibits a satisfactory improvement, 44·95 per cent. against 23·80. The fall in Sátára from 63·18 to 30·93 is, however, conspicuously the reverse. The District Superintendent of Police explains that this result is due to a large case which occurred in Mahábleshwar in which the value of the stolen property exceeded Rs. 10,000. But the percentage of cases in which property was recovered has also fallen, *viz.*, from 68·58 to 59·19. Property valued at Rs. 9,000 belonging to the particular case mentioned has, however, been recovered during the current year by the exertions of the Criminal Investigation Department. In the Southern Division, the highest percentage 58·85 was secured by Bijápur. The rise in the percentage in Belgaum is also noticeable, whereas there has been a fairly marked fall in the Kolába District from 34·35 to 25·56.

In Sind the highest percentage was obtained by the Riverain charge with 59·75, Karáchi coming next with 47·50 and the lowest returned was from Hyderabad 26·88.

During the year property of the value of Rs. 86,449 stolen in cases which occurred outside the Presidency was recovered by the District and Railway Police. Property valued at Rs. 29,446, 2,987 and 2,068 out of the above property was recovered by the police of the B. B. & C. I., G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, respectively.

Preventive action.

22. The following comparative table furnishes the detailed information annually submitted in respect of proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827:—

Divisions.		Number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to Jail in default of security.	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
Northern Division.	1915	828	642	541	7	94	70	77·5
	1916	755	524	422	2	100	68	69·40
Central Division.	1915	802	628	342	...	281	69	77·6
	1916	837	668	265	108	295	93	79·80
Southern Division.	1915	812	524	374	9	141	71	64·5
	1916	682	445	302	...	143	119	65·2
Sind	1915	1,011	638	107	1	530	143	63·1
	1916	1,292	819	183	...	597	152	63·39
Railways	1915	83	71	10	...	61	1	85·5
	1916	59	40	8	...	32	4	67·79
Total	1915	3,536	2,498	1,374	17	1,107	354	70·6
	1916	3,625	2,496	1,180	110	1,167	436	67·77

The figures for the Presidency inclusive of Sind show a small net increase of 89 cases over the previous year's total of persons proceeded against. The Northern Division, Southern Division and the Railways for the Presidency

Proper returned decreases of 73, 130 and 24 cases, respectively. In the Central Division there was an increase of 35 cases, whilst in Sind there was an increase of 281 cases, of which Lárkána was responsible for 201 cases. Other districts showing an increase were Dhárwár (82), Poona (69), Ahmednagar (47) and Karáchi (59), whilst decreases were reported from Sátára (113), Belgaum (80) and Bijápur (75).

Commenting on the decrease in the Bijápur District of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—

"The District Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, considers that as the Criminal Tribes Act is extended, Chapter VIII cases will greatly decrease. This does not necessarily follow. There will, of course, be some decrease but many a local badmash remains to be dealt with who is outside the pale of the Criminal Tribes Act."

In Sátára, the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Ingle) expresses the opinion that the large fall in the number of prosecutions considered in conjunction with the number of undetected cases is an unsatisfactory feature of the year's report. Mr. Ingle is also of the opinion that the small number who went to jail in default of security indicates that the police did not exercise sufficient determination in the cases sent up. These are not very convincing arguments and it would be unsafe to subscribe to them without a careful examination of the facts on which they are based. The District Magistrate, Sátára, remarks:—

"78 persons were proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 191 in the preceding year. The decrease does not necessarily imply remissness on the part of the police who are powerless to act, unless they are assisted by the village police and the public."

Relative to the larger number of prosecutions in the Dhárwár District which it is claimed is one of the causes of the diminution of crime, the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes that the activity of the police is satisfactory.

Commenting on the increase in the number of prosecutions from 235 in 1915 to 436 in the year under report in the Lárkána District, the District Magistrate, Lárkána, writes:—

"Whether the increase in the number of badmash cases is a matter for congratulation or not is a difficult question. Activity under section 110 certainly does check crime if it is not carried to such a pitch that care in the preparation and trial is impossible. As long as crime is checked the conviction of a few innocent may well be justified. But the thing is very easily overdone. It will be noticed that the percentage of convictions is by no means high which shows that the work is not carefully done. This I attribute to the modern custom of sending up men for trial in large gangs. The evidence in such cases is always rather vague and it is very difficult to be sure that an innocent man who has offended some Zamindárs has not been slipped in among half a dozen real thieves. . . . . I think the custom of calling big Zamindárs from a distance instead of smaller men with local knowledge is overdone in these days. After all hearsay is not good evidence even under Chapter VIII."

On this, the Commissioner in Sind writes:—

"The Commissioner concurs in the view of the District Magistrate, Lárkána, that it is not desirable to send up large batches of accused together in a single case under section 110. The question of the use of Chapter VIII is now under the Commissioner's consideration and in the meantime the District Magistrates have been directed to see that the wide powers granted by the chapter are exercised with the utmost discretion and circumspection. The special attention of the magistracy has been drawn to the inadvisability of refusing to accept security whenever there is a reasonable probability that a man will be deterred from crime by taking security. But while there is undoubtedly room for improvement in the administration of these sections, the Commissioner does not consider that the charges sometimes brought against the use of Chapter VIII that the system must inevitably foster tyranny and corruption both among the police and the Zamindárs have been established. In recent years great care has been taken to secure the fullest enquiry by responsible officers before cases under Chapter VIII are brought, with the result that the number of persons so tried has within the last few years fallen to about one-third of the number dealt with ten years ago. There can be no doubt that the chapter is of great value in the prevention of certain classes of crime, and that judicious activity in its application is followed as a matter of course by a fall in the number of cattle thefts, house-breakings and robberies in the area infected; and is welcomed by all the law-abiding residents."

My views on this subject have been recorded at sufficient length in the Sind Annual Reports for 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914. The value of this provision of the law is as apparent as is the necessity for careful supervision in its use.

Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies (The Presidency Proper).

23. In the Northern Division 13 suspicious persons from other Presidencies were arrested in the Kaira District and dealt with under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

The Ramoshi Police referred to in the previous year's report as entertained for the supervision and control of the labourers working on the quarries in the Surat District continued to do duty during the year under report.

In the Central Division, wandering gangs of Mang Garudis, Phase Pardhis, Kanjars, Tirmalis and Gopals visited the Ahmednagar District from His Highness the Nizam's Territory and the neighbouring districts and are reported to have committed a certain amount of crime chiefly thefts of standing crops. The outlaw, Ananda Vithu, whose arrest was reported last year, managed to escape and again formed a gang. He was, however, shot later in the year in attempting to resist capture. The East Khándesh District was visited by only 5 wandering gangs—3 Phase Pardhis and 2 Kaikadis. In the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police, the district is now much freer from the inroads of such wandering gangs. In the West Khándesh District, a gang of Thakardas—habitual criminals from the Baroda State—were caught at housebreaking towards the end of the year. Certain suspicious up-country wanderers were also noticed moving about in this district, but the police appear to have dealt with them vigorously with the result that the nuisance has very considerably lessened. In the Násik District there was an influx of Delhiwal Bauris, Marwadi Bauris, Minas and Iranis. One gang of Bauris was arrested with stolen property valued at over Rs. 1,000 in their possession. Whilst the members were temporarily confined in a school building, they managed to escape after wounding some of the villagers. One was, however, recaptured and sentenced to 10 years' transportation and during the current year 3 other members of the gang have been rearrested in Muzzaffarnagar. 3 gangs of local professional thieves were also dealt with. The members of 1 gang, who were prosecuted under Chapter VIII and bound over for 3 years, went to jail not having been able to furnish security. The members of the other 2 gangs were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, but in one case the whole gang was acquitted on appeal by the High Court. A gang of Iranis was also caught and its leaders, who had previous convictions in Baroda, were successfully prosecuted.

Gangs of Kanjars and Phase Pardhis coming through the Ahmednagar District, presumably from the Hyderabad State, were arrested in Poona and dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

In Sátára 1 Mang was dealt with under Regulation XII of 1827, 9 Uchalias and 4 Rajpur Bhats under Chapter VIII and 6 Uchalias and 4 Mang Garudis under the Indian Penal Code. A gang case against certain Uchalias and Ramoshis was under preparation at the end of the year (see paragraph 24 below).

In Sholápur a considerable number of Pathán̈s and Sikhs, posing as medicine-sellers, visited the district but their movements were carefully watched by the police.

In the Southern Division, several gangs of Waddars, Haranshikaris, Korchas, Gosavis, Gujarathi Bhats and others passed through the above-ghát districts, being subjected to police observation in their peregrinations. It is also reported that certain gangs of Gujarathi Bhats, who haunted the Belgaum District in the earlier part of the year, did not re-enter the district for fear of being made to live in some of the settlements.

On the G. I. P. Railway a considerable number of travellers from Northern India—chiefly Sikhs and Pathán̈s—were observed. Many of these are reported to have passed through Madras and other ports.

The Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has referred to the extra work thrown on his force on account of the surveillance that had to be exercised over Trans-Frontier Pathán and others on whom orders under section 3, Act III of 1864, had been issued by Government directing them to remove themselves forthwith from British India.

The special arrangements at Viramgám on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and at Castle Rock on the M. & S. M. Railway in connection with the working of the Ingress into India Ordinance, III of 1914, referred to in paragraph 23 of my previous year's report were continued during the year under report.

Sind.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind refers to the presence of members of the troublesome tribe of Bauris as follows:—

"In the country round about the Hyderabad Town, there are many Bauriahs who appear to make this their head-quarters from which they go all over India committing crime. They appear to have selected Sind as a place where they are sure to be free from molestation by the police."

A reference was made to these people in the Sind Annual Reports for 1913 and 1914 also.

Regarding the Hurs, the Deputy Inspector-General remarks:—

"The recent deportation to Visapur of the worst characters among the Hurs of the Nawábshah and Thar and Párkar Districts has borne good fruit in almost entire absence of trouble from them during the year." . . . . . "The District Magistrate, Thar and Párkar, thinks it necessary to maintain the Sánghar Settlement and the strict control over the more dangerous Hurs which it involves."

In his review the Commissioner in Sind adds:—

"At no previous time on record has the part of the country infested by the Hurs been so free from serious crime. This welcome state of affairs is the direct result of the rigorous and resolute policy now consistently adopted in dealing with this fanatical sect."

As regards crime on the Sind Railways, the Deputy Inspector-General writes:—

"Much of the crime on Sind Railways is committed by the Himatis, Shoras, Gadhas and Khosas between Karáchi and Laki, by the Jagiranis between Rohri and Reti, by the Zardaris in the Nawábshah District and by the Mohanas and Machis over the whole line."

In the Sukkur District the Jagiranis have been declared a criminal tribe and the work of registration has practically been completed.

Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Thána	... 295 Futgudis were registered and their movements were restricted under section 12 of the Act to the tálukas of Máhim and Bassein only.
Kaira	... The movements of the registered members of the criminal tribe of Wàgris were restricted to a radius of 4 miles from their villages.

As a result of the employment in the Kaira District of a special temporary staff of 9 Sub-Inspectors and 9 Constables there had been, in the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police, a stricter supervision over the roll-call which from a travesty has now become a reality.

West Khándesh...	Members of wandering gangs of Mang Garudis found in the district were registered under the Act.
Belgaum and Dhárwár.	393 and 991 persons respectively were registered.
Bijápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár.	The movements of the registered members of all criminal tribes in the districts were restricted to the areas of their district.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.

The settlement at Sholápur has considerably grown during the year under report. It includes Chhaparbands, Kaikadis, Haranshikaris, Mang Garudis, Bhamptas and Kanjarbhats, numbering 2,499 in all.

There are 115 Kaikadis, 386 Haranshikaris and 11 Mang Garudis who reside in the district outside the settlement.

The settlement at Bársi is reported by the Superintendent of Police to have done well. It now consists of 115 Phase Pardhis for whom employment is found in the mills and on casual labour in the town.

In connection with the settlements at Gokák Falls and Khánápur (Belgaum District), Bijápur and Bágalkot (Bijápur District), Gadag and Hubli (Dhárwár District), the Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"The following table shows the number located at each of the larger settlements and their occupations :—

District.	Settlement.	Number of persons including women and children.	Number employed in mills.	Number employed on other work.
Belgaum	Gokák Falls	750	457	...
Bijápur	Bijápur	770	...	442
Do.	Bágalkot	290	...	123
Dhárwár	Gadag	453	144	108
Do.	Hubli	373	169	12

A new settlement at Khánápur was sanctioned towards the close of the year and has since been started. This settlement will provide Berads for forest work. Many of their well-behaved castemen are already working in the forests. It is necessary to add to the number of our settlements, in order to find employment for the increased number of registered members of criminal tribes. If this settlement proves a success it will go far towards solving the problem of forest labour, while at the same time it will provide very remunerative work and good discipline for the Berads who are earning 10 annas a day.

The policy with regard to criminal tribes has been the subject of a joint letter from the Commissioners and the Inspector-General of Police.

The mills at Gokák are very well satisfied with settlement labour. Although it hardly pays at first, the Company hopes to be able to obtain good labour from the younger members who will be well grounded in their business and will prove of value when they grow up. Some of the worst of our criminal tribes show most intelligence."

The District Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, makes the following remarks regarding Lamanis :—

'Lamanis * * * have not as yet given up their predatory habits, although whenever they are found guilty by Mr. Starte, deterrent punishments are being passed. The Lamanis are responsible for the commission of 13 offences including 2 dacoities, 1 robbery and 1 house-breaking and theft.'"

A Released Prisoners' Aid Society has been inaugurated at Bijápur. The Society owes its inception to its Joint Secretary. Mr. Starte's interest and activity in the reform of criminals. There is a need of such Societies in the various centres of the Presidency. They constitute a great force in the redemption of criminals and their children.

Habitual Offenders.

24. During the year under report, 2,861 of the 16,837 persons who were convicted were identified as having previous convictions against them and 1,499 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 3,339, 17,492 and 1,315 respectively in 1915. About 37 per cent. of the habitual offenders belonged to Sind and 29 per cent. to the Central Division.

Gang Cases.

(Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 25th January 1916).

In the Presidency Proper the police dealt with a total of 15 gang cases inclusive of pending cases of former years. Nine cases ended in conviction, 2 in discharge and 4 were pending at the end of the year. Out of the 173 persons concerned 129 were tried, 69 being convicted and 60 discharged. In the course of the inquiries it was ascertained that these gangs were concerned in no less than 860 cases, the members of the Ashta Gang (Sátára) 21 of whom are still under trial being alone responsible for 385 cases and for half of the total stolen property valued at Rs. 16,369.

Criminal Investigation Department.

25. Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., and Mr. D. Healy held the appointments of Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, and of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General respectively throughout the year.

In Sind, the Criminal Investigation Department which is under the local Deputy Inspector General was controlled by Mr. W. H. Luck with Mr. Stewart as his Assistant.

Note.—During the year the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Presidency Proper was reduced by 2 Inspectors, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 6 Constables. The staff now stands at 10 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables and 38 Constables.

The permanent establishment of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department is the same as reported last year, viz., 1 Inspector, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Head Constables and 1 Constable. One temporary Inspector sanctioned for 12 months was added to the above staff at the end of the year. Proposals for the reorganization of the Department submitted by the Deputy Inspector General towards the close of the year are under consideration.

(Presidency Proper.)

During the year the Criminal Investigation Department inquired into 117 cases as against 156 in 1915 and 211 in 1914. Of the cases for the year under report, 67 were criminal cases and the remainder of a special and confidential nature. 101 persons were arrested and sent for trial with the following results :—

44 convicted, 15 discharged or acquitted, 1 was made approver, 41 were under trial at the end of the year.

The following were among the more important cases dealt with :—

(1) *Murder at Amalner in the East Khándesh District.*—On the evening of the 6th March 1916, a woman named Tani, the wife of Sadashiv Wani of Amalner, was brutally murdered and ornaments valued at Rs. 1,234 stolen from her person. The local police suspected one Govinda Mahar who professed to be able to cure women of sterility. The local police could not, however, bring the offence of murder home to him and prosecuted him on a charge of cheating, for which he was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the First Class Magistrate, Amalner. At the request of the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, the Criminal Investigation Department took up the investigation of the murder case and succeeded in recovering all the property and in establishing the guilt of the man Govinda. The investigation showed that the deceased woman was lured by Govinda Mahar at dusk to the banks of the river Bori at Amalner with the promise that certain ceremonies would be performed there which would cure her barrenness. The unfortunate woman fell into the trap laid for her and on arrival at the spot agreed upon was brutally murdered by Govinda and five confederates who removed her ornaments and carried her body to a distance where it was subsequently discovered. The six persons concerned in the murder were arrested and finally committed to the Sessions where one was made an approver and the five others tried. Three were sentenced to death and two acquitted. The case was cleverly investigated by Inspector Rao Saheb K. V. Kokje.

(2 & 3) *The Dharangaon and Amalner House-breaking and theft cases.*—On the 31st March 1916 the house of one Tribuvandas Kishordas Gujar of Dharangaon was broken into and property valued at about Rs. 20,000 was stolen. This was followed by a similar case of house-breaking and theft committed at the house of one Bhukan Velchand Gujar of Amalner where property valued at Rs. 16,796 was taken. In the course of the inquiries it transpired that both cases were the work of a gang composed of well-to-do people headed by one Narayan Jairam Kunbi of Amalner. Property valued at Rs. 5,140 in the former case and at Rs. 12,602 in the latter was duly recovered and the above-mentioned individual and his 9 associates were prosecuted, convicted and sentenced on the 4th December 1916. The latter case, in which 6 accused were concerned, was pending at the close of the year in the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge, Dhulia. It is interesting to note that 4 other persons were prosecuted in connection with the Dharangaon case as receivers of stolen property, 3 being convicted and sentenced under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code. Similarly in connection with the Amalner case, 5 accused were charged as receivers of stolen property, 3 cases ending in conviction whilst 1 was pending at the end of the year.

(4) *Forgery cases in the Kaira District.*—Enquiries were continued in these cases and completed in September 1916. 37 cases including those pending from the previous year were taken up of which 7 cases ended in conviction, 9 in acquittal or discharge. In 14 cases the prosecution was dropped by order of the District Magistrate, Kaira, 3 were transferred, while 4 cases were withdrawn as the sentences previously awarded to the accused concerned in other cases were considered sufficiently deterrent.

The Criminal Investigation Department staff also investigated the following cases:—

1. A murder which occurred in the Sachin State in July 1915. One Jamal Abdulla Feria of village Lajpur was robbed of his ornaments valued at Rs. 1,200 by thieves who beat him so severely that his skull was fractured and he died from the injuries received. A conviction was obtained in this case.

2. Criminal Breach of Trust and Cheating cases in the Násik and Sholápur Districts in which the estate of a deceased wealthy Marwari was defrauded of 3 lakhs of rupees. (Cases pending before the Court at the end of the year).

3. Criminal Breach of Trust committed by the Agents of the Bombay Banking Company, Poona Branch, with the aid and assistance of the Agent in the head office at Bombay. (Case pending before the Court at the end of the year).

4. Case against Eknath Jairam Dangre of Poona City for preferring a false claim in a civil court by fabricating false evidence. (Case pending before the Court at the end of the year).

5. The Davane bribery cases in the East Khándesh District in which the Second Class Magistrate and *ex-officio* Municipal Chief Officer of Dharangaon, Krishna Yadav Davane, was concerned. (Case ended in conviction).

6. *The Ashta Gang Case.*—21 members of a gang of Uchalias and Ramoshis who carried on their operations in the Sátára and Belgaum Districts and the Southern Maratha Country Native States were arrested during the year. A considerable amount of property found with these people was attached on suspicion and the case sent up. (Case pending before the Court at the end of the year).

7. Certain Insurance Fraud cases in the Kánara District by the Prudential Insurance Company of Calcutta and Bharat Lakshmi Provident Company, Calcutta. (Cases pending before the Court at the end of the year.)

Special cases other than those dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

(i) *Bandra Robbery case.*—A case of highway robbery was reported at the Bandra Police Station on the 16th December 1916. The complainant (Daulatrai Nundray), a jeweller, doing business at Gawalia Tank Road, Bombay, was found lying on the side of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Bandra. He alleged that in consequence of a letter received by him the previous day from one K. B. Lam of Bandra Hill, he started from the Grant Road Station with jewels valued at Rs. 25,000. According to his story he was searching for the residence of the gentleman to whom he hoped to sell his jewels when he was suddenly attacked by 4 Mahomedans who robbed him after inflicting certain injuries. The District Superintendent, Mr. Sloane, who made personal inquiries into the case was struck by certain improbabilities in the story, and during one phase of the inquiry, the value of the stolen property was changed from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 43,122. Eventually the alleged stolen property was traced to and recovered from the complainant's mother at Bhavnagar and with other persons to whom it had been entrusted. The complainant appears to have been actuated by the desire to cheat certain merchants from whom he obtained the jewels in the first instance, hoping by his plea of being robbed to settle with them by paying a few annas only in the rupee towards the real value of the jewellery.

(ii) *Dacoity with double murder at Chitakula, Kánara District.*—In this case 9 local bad characters forcibly entered the house of a rich savkar and after murdering the 2 inmates of the house, the mother and niece, made off with property valued at Rs. 5,984-4. All the 9 persons concerned in this offence were arrested and property valued at Rs. 1,875-10 recovered. The case was under trial at the end of the year.

The following accounts are reproduced verbatim from the report of the Deputy Inspector General, Sind, relative to noteworthy cases taken up by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department:

Sind.

" (i) The daughter of an English soldier by a Hindu woman was married by her aunt and guardian to a plaque of silver on which an image of the god Khanderao was impressed. The effect of this was to make her a *murli* and to destine her to a life of prostitution. The guardian was prosecuted for the offence punishable under section 372 of the Indian Penal Code and on conviction sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. This was a case of the class dealt with in His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Proclamation of the 8th July 1909.

(ii) A clerk in Messrs. Donald Graham & Co's Karáchi office attempted to defraud the Norwich Union Life Assurance Company by insuring a friend who was afterwards reported to have died. A claim was made, sopported by Death and Burial Certificates, signed by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Magistrate, a member of a Panchayat, &c. On investigation these signatures were found to be bogus ones and to have been practised by the clerk on a blotting pad that lay on his office desk. The clerk and several fellow-conspirators, who had got forms printed for him, etc., were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

(iii) A series of thefts of British Postal Orders addressed to soldiers in the Norfolk Regiment was investigated. The *modus operandi* of the thief, a postal peon, was to abstract the postal orders and return the envelope with a remark that the addressee had been drafted to Mesopotamia, Canada or other distant place. The accused was traced to Dharamshala in the Punjab, arrested, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment."

Counterfeit coins and sweating.

26. Out of 7,821 counterfeit coins received at the various stations on the different railways during 1916, 5,573 were tendered at stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway alone, whilst 497 were received by the G. I. P. and 175 by the M. and S. M. Railways as against 2,572, 2,566, 6 and nil respectively in 1915. As will be seen there has been a large increase of counterfeit coins received on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and a considerable decrease on the G. I. P. line. In last year's report it was remarked that the large number of counterfeit coins received on the first mentioned railway pointed *prima facie* to the fact that counterfeiting is being carried on in the Native States of Káthiáwár and Gujarát. Inquiries, in which 2 officers of the Criminal Investigation Department have been deputed for the greater part of the year, have not yet led to any marked success.

580 counterfeit rupees were discovered in the possession of one Jethalal Nandlal of Baroda State on the 3rd October 1916 by the Baroda Police, and the Police Commissioner, Baroda, requested that the Criminal Investigation Department should inquire into the matter. Enquiries were made to trace the source of issue of these spurious coins and persons of the following villages were examined, viz:—Gamdi, Jahangirpura, Rupapura, Rajdpura, Wagashi, Chikodra, Bedwa, Mangalpura, Samarkha, Ajupura, Anand táluka. Two informers were put on the work of tracing the utterers of these coins. Six of the coins were sent to the Mint Master, Bombay, for opinion and he certified 5 of them as being palpable cast counterfeits, and one genuine.

Jethalal Nandlal is being tried at Baroda.

Information was also received through informers that silver was being smuggled into Káthiáwár, and that the Junaghad State Treasury received its spurious coins from the Gir and Patan Districts.

Number of coins received in the various Treasuries in the districts of the Bombay Presidency:—

Ahmednagar	...	7 counterfeit coins.
Kolába	...	1
Sholápur	...	1
West Khándesh	...	1 nickel one-anna piece.
		1 counterfeit two-anna piece (tin), 1904.
Násik	...	1 counterfeit rupee.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, reported that counterfeit one-anna coins were found to be in circulation in the Sangamner Taluka, that he started secret enquiries and engaged informers with a view to trace the offenders. Finally information was given by an informer that one Chunilal Bhivraj Marwadi, sonar of Panvadi, in the Sangamner Taluka, was in the habit of counterfeiting coins, and acting on this information the police raided Chunilal's house on the 18th August 1916 and in the search succeeded in recovering a complete clay mould, 37 false one-anna coins, a quantity of earth called *Multani mati* with which moulds are prepared, 2 ingots of tin, a file, a small saw and pieces of used-up moulds.

The accused Chunilal Bhivraj was prosecuted and convicted under sections 232, 235 and 243, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence by the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, on the 25th September 1916: the sentences to run concurrently.

The District Superintendent of Police, West Khándesh, forwarded:—

1 counterfeit two-anna piece of tin, 1904,

1 counterfeit one-anna piece of tin, 1914,

1 counterfeit one-anna piece of tin, 1914,

1 counterfeit two-anna piece of tin, 1904,

and stated that they were seized in Sessions case No. 17 of 1916. The accused belonged to the village of Amrod near Sarankheda. There were 3 accused in this case of which 1 was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. The other 2 were acquitted. The accused who was convicted was found to be uttering false coins and a mould used for the purpose of manufacturing such coin was found in his possession.

2 false eight-anna pieces were also forwarded to this office which the Superintendent stated were attached from one Piria Kisan Sonar, of Parola, who was convicted by the Second Class Magistrate, Sindkheda, under section 241, Indian Penal Code, on the 31st May 1916, and fined Rs. 10. The District Superintendent of Police remarked that the coins appeared to be unusually well made.

The Superintendent of Police, West Khándesh, also reported that one Shambhu Raghu Kunbi of Manyarkheda, Jalgaon Taluka, a dealer in cattle, who visited the weekly bazaars, came to Jalgaon with a bullock for sale on the 19th April 1916. He sold the animal to a Mahomedan of Nasirabad, Jalgaon District, for Rs. 10. Shambhu received Rs. 8 in cash and Rs. 2 in change, 16 one-anna pieces and copper coins. He went to a liquor shop and offered 2 nickel coins to the shop-keeper. The latter suspecting the coins to be spurious, produced Shambhu before the Jalgaon Police where he was searched and 10 other false nickel coins were found on him. Shambhu was prosecuted but discharged by the First Class Magistrate, Jalgaon City, under section 258, Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that he was ignorant of the fact that the coins were false.

Only 1 sweated sovereign was received on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and none on the remaining two Railways in the Presidency Proper.

Finger Print Bureau. (Presidency Proper.)

27. During the year under report the Finger Print Bureau staff was reduced by 4 Sub-Inspectors. Its strength after reduction stood at 1 Inspector, 9 Sub-Inspectors and 2 Constables (orderlies).

At the beginning of the year there were on record 126,342 finger impression slips, and during the year 6,967 new ones were received for record as against 7,622 in the previous year, making a total of 133,309. Of these, 260 slips were destroyed in accordance with the rules, leaving a total of 133,049.

Of the 6,967 new slips received for record, 296 were from the City of Bombay, 5,855 from Districts and Railways in the Presidency Proper, 166 from Sind, and 650 from other Presidencies, Native States, &c. The number of slips received from Native States was 292 as against 201 in 1915. 665 slips were sent for record and 3,269 for search to the Central Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 19,340 as against 15,371 in 1915 giving an increase of 3,969 slips. Of the total 19,340, 1,289 were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,381 from Native States and 138 from Agencies. In 2,344 cases including 99 from other Provinces and Presidencies and 180 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 2,407 in 1915. The percentage of cases traced to the cases received for search is 12·11 against 15·6 in the previous year.

In 1,104 cases previous convictions were proved and enhanced punishment awarded in 869 cases against 1,089 and 827 respectively in 1915. Cases in which it was found that the accused had received lighter sentences (179) or the same sentences (56) were reported to the District Magistrates concerned.

In 18 cases as against 21 in 1915, the accused were identified locally by the Chief Operators without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused were convicted.

Sind.

The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karáchi was 3,354 as against 3,859 in the previous year. 340 slips were destroyed during the year. The grand total of slips now recorded in the Bureau is 52,195. They have all been classified and arranged on their respective file boards. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1916

numbered 684 as against 845 during 1915. The number of slips received for search was 7,740 as against 8,169 in 1915. Of these, 2,001 were traced as against 2,036 in the preceding year. 519 slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, 139 to Phillour, 166 to Poona, 73 to Mount Abu, 49 to Allahabad, 13 to Calcutta, 3 to Hyderabad (Deccan), 2 to Madras and 1 each to Baroda and Nagpur for record.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

28. In addition to licensing and supervising the conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the police served a total of 307,058 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,198 fires, destroyed 120,120 dogs, inquired into 1,374 cases referred by the Magistracy as also into 22,399 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and Minor Acts, 570 suicides, 5,327 accidents (472 on the Railways) and 432 suspicious and sudden deaths. The police in the Presidency Proper also apprehended 237 military deserters during the year under report against 137 in 1915.

Personal investigation of serious crime.

29. Out of 910 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 574 or 63·07 per cent. were visited by gazetted police officers.

In the Northern Division, 49 out of 177 scenes of serious crime remained unvisited. While commenting on this subject, the Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks :—

"Messrs. Simcox and Hudson rightly complain of the failure of the Superintendents to perform this branch of their duties in the Ahmedabad and Surat Districts. But Mr. Simcox and the Deputy Inspector General both admit that under existing conditions the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Boyd, is so overwhelmed with office work that he cannot be as active in outdoor work as he should be.

"Mr. Simcox, District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, observes :—

'The truth is that the District Superintendent of Police is so much occupied with scratching together recruits and dealing with resignations, in short, with keeping together some sort of a force that he has too little time to see his force at work. Routine inspections are omitted and serious crimes are not visited, etc., ...'

"Mr. Hume, Deputy Inspector General of Police, remarks :—

'From a personal experience of the Ahmedabad District, I fully sympathise with Mr. Boyd in his grievance of being overworked.'

"In respect of Surat, the Deputy Inspector General of Police observes :—

'In a small district like Surat where the work is light, there should have been no difficulty in visiting the scenes of serious crime, but it seems that this important function has been regrettably neglected by the Superintendent . . . .' and though the omission does not seem to have had any bad result, yet the fact remains that the Superintendent did not visit them as he ought to have done.' "

In the Central Division, 67 out of 237 scenes of serious crime remained unvisited. Of these, Ahmednagar and Sholápur contribute no less than 47 and 40 per cent., the figures being 18 out of 38 and 8 out of 20 respectively, though the former district shows a slight improvement over the previous year. The Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range, however, remarks in the case of Ahmednagar :—

"The reasons advanced by the Superintendent appear to be sufficient, but it is observed that out of the 19 serious crimes Mr. Herapath visited only 8."

In the Southern Division, 75 out of 184 cases remained unvisited. In two districts, Belgaum and Bijápur, the scenes were not visited in over 50 per cent. of the crime. The Commissioner, Southern Division, considers on the whole that the Superintendents of the Division have been "careful to conform to the spirit of Government Orders in this respect".

Commenting on the lower proportion than usual of serious crime personally investigated, the Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"The Commissioner would repeat the remarks in the review of a former report that visits by Superintendents must not be considered unnecessary even if the accused have been immediately arrested, etc."

On the Railways where scenes of 5 out of 9 cases remained unvisited, the explanations offered by the Superintendents of Police are satisfactory.

30. The strength of the police of the Presidency as finally sanctioned in the reorganization scheme and as entertained upto the 31st December 1916 shows :—

Statement D.—Strength of Police.

	Total strength sanctioned. Officers and men.	Total entertained.	Difference.
Presidency Proper ...	21,168	19,682	1,486
Sind	6,821	6,217	604
	27,989	25,899	2,094

In accordance with the scheme for local allowances for the constabulary in certain areas, the following reductions in the existing strength were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6506, dated the 5th October 1916, Judicial Department :—

5 Inspectors,
15 Sub-Inspectors,
5 Head Constables,
12 Constables,
} Foot.
108 Mounted Constables.

145

The sanctioned strength of the Dangs Police, which is 5 Head Constables and 19 Constables, has been shown in Statement D below grand total.

Temporary police consisting of a total of 312 officers and men were entertained under the heads of "Additional Police Establishments," "Plague" and "Miscellaneous Duties".

The extra establishment employed for plague purposes at Mahableshwar and Panchgani was abolished from 1st April 1916.

31. The total cost of the police for the year amounted to Rs. 72,40,359 as against Rs. 72,08,260 in 1915. The expenditure on account of the police of the Presidency Proper represented a reduction of Rs. 51,093. On the other hand, the expenditure on account of the Sind Police showed an increase of Rs. 83,192, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 32,099 for the whole Presidency.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency.

Whilst this is not the place to enter into a discussion on the charges that have been made against the alleged costliness of the department I would remark that during the last two years every possible economy has been either actually effected or recommended and that a representation will be duly submitted to Government asking for the transfer to other departments of debits or account of expenditure which, in my opinion, are not justly chargeable to the Police Department, the total cost of which is undesirably swelled thereby.

32. On the grand total, which includes the police on treasury and jail guards as also on miscellaneous duties, the proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was:—

Proportion of Police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated.

One policeman to 5·14 square miles, 2·22 railway miles, 722 persons and 1·2 cognizable crime investigated.

In respect of such ratios, I remarked last year:—

"But this is a very misleading basis for fixing ratios of the above nature. Policemen employed as treasury and jail guards, escorts, armed reserves, on process serving and as Court orderlies, etc., have little connection with the percentage on areas, head of population or cognizable crime. If therefore the police employed on such miscellaneous duties be excluded, the following ratios are arrived at:—

"1 policeman to 10·4 square miles, 2·2 railway miles, 1,150 persons and 1·57 cognizable crime investigated."

33. Further effect was given to the reorganization scheme by increasing the number of police stations from 513 to 517 whilst the number of outposts was reduced from 983 to 973 a net decrease of 6 locations. A total of 467 police stations and 778 outposts were inspected by Superintendents, Assistants and Deputy Superintendents. Out of the balance (50 police stations and 195 out

Inspection of Police stations and outposts.

posts) that remained uninspected, 29 police stations and 112 outposts appertained to Sind.

Commenting on the number of unvisited police stations and outposts in the Ahmedabad (3 and 14) and Surat (2 and 11) districts, the Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Hume, remarks as regards Ahmedabad that even after accepting the Superintendent's explanation as to the increasing and multifarious duties in connection with the city, the work of inspecting outposts in the Superintendent's charge appears to have been neglected. In reference to Surat, the Deputy Inspector General observes :—

"In a small district such as Surat is with railway facilities for travelling, so many outposts should not have remained uninspected."

The District Magistrate, Surat, also remarks that this is particularly regrettable as it is the case for the second year in succession and adds that the present District Superintendent of Police is, however, not wholly responsible as practically no inspection was done in January and February and very little in March.

In my report last year I had commented on the neglect in respect of both inspection and visitation of serious crime which characterized the work of the Surat District.

The improvement in the Central Division over last year's return of inspection is satisfactory and, as remarked by the Commissioner, is in some measure attributable to the fewer number of changes in the personnel during the year.

As regards the relatively small amount of inspection work performed in the Dhárwár District, the Commissioner, Southern Division, does not consider that this is sufficiently explained by the fact that the Assistant Superintendent was transferred for three months to the Poona District and that for other periods of the year he was employed on the registration of the criminal tribes. With regard to the reasons advanced by the Superintendent of Police, Ratnágiri, viz., frequent changes in the personnel of officers and a protracted monsoon, the Commissioner, Southern Division, concurs with the District Magistrate in the view that the explanation is not altogether satisfactory.

The Commissioner in Sind accepts the explanation given by the Deputy Inspector General for the high proportion of unvisited stations and outposts in Karáchi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, but is of opinion that the services of the Deputy may fittingly be utilized when visits by the Superintendents are not possible.

In addition to the ordinary inspection work performed by district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General in the Presidency Proper inspected 8 Superintendents' offices, 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police's office, 7 Inspectors' offices, 23 police stations and Headquarter Sub-Inspectors' offices and 3 outposts both in districts and on railways.

Inspector General's tour.

On inspection and other duties I visited the Districts of Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Broach, Kaira, Surat, Thána, Ahmednagar, East and West Khándesh, Násik, Sátára, Sholápur, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Kolába besides travelling over the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. and M. & S. M. Railways, thus visiting every district since the 1st April 1915 when I assumed charge of this office.

STATEMENT E.—Armament.

34. There was no change in the armament of the force. The arming of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors with Webley revolvers was not proceeded with during the year, the provision in this office budget having been excised by Government.

The figures of the armament of the Dangs Police have been shown in statement E below grand total.

Punishments.

35. Against the increase of punishments recorded in the previous year it is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease of 230 in the number of officers and men punished departmentally and by the Courts, the total number being 2,670 against 2,900 in 1915. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 11·08 against 11·6 in 1915 and 14·3 in 1914. Of the total number (2,670), 2,497 punishments were departmentally inflicted and 173 by the Courts as

against 2,723 and 177 respectively in the previous year. Kaira with 21·01 returned the highest percentage of punishments in the Northern Division. Poona with a percentage of 26·94 was highest in the Central Division whilst the percentage of 16·83 for Dhárwár was the highest in the Southern Division.

With reference to the decrease in the number of punishments in the Ahmedabad District from 331 to 215, Mr. R. Boyd remarks :—

"Excessive severity in dealing with delinquents appears only to fail of its object and to accentuate further our chronic recruiting difficulties, and a more lenient policy has been followed in the past years without any ill effects. Without countenancing any great loosening of the bonds of discipline it is recognised that punishments must be dispensed sparingly and circumspectly in a force which is under-paid and overworked and in which the existence of a large and undiminishing number of vacancies constantly throws extra work and responsibilities on those who stick to their posts."

In the Poona District where the punishments increased from 277 to 375 Mr. I. C. Boyd explains that the increase in the number of punishments is largely due to the force being overworked consequent on the number of vacancies. The Superintendent further shows that the Poona City and Cantonments, where the duty is incessant, provided the majority of defaulters. Mr. Boyd adds :—

"The men through overwork had become thoroughly apathetic and indifferent to punishment and would have broken down completely if they had not been given a rest. I was therefore forced to close a number of chowkies in the City and Cantonments in order to create a reserve so as to allow the men leave and proper rest. The result has been very marked, the number of defaulters having decreased greatly."

In West Khándesh the punishments increased from 87 to 176, but an examination of the details shows the subject in a more favourable light since the increase was wholly under extra drills, the punishments under the serious heads of dismissals, discharges and reductions showing satisfactory decreases.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks that though the number of punishments in the Dhárwár District has fallen from 188 to 163 it is still too high exceeding as it does the number in the remaining 5 districts.

Regarding the decrease in the number of punishments on the G. I. P. Railway (34 against 115 in 1915), the Superintendent of Police remarks :—

"The drop is remarkable and is largely accounted for by the state of affairs brought to light by enquiries into the housing problem and cost of living. Rigid discipline is a good thing in its way provided the men are in condition to support it. When one has listened to a few cases of families sent home, because there is no money to feed or shelter them, etc., there is an inclination to make excuses for the defaulter without adding to his troubles."

The Deputy Inspector General for Sind agrees with the District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, in his observations as to the "desirability of punishing delinquents departmentally wherever possible, as public prosecutions in the Courts bring the whole force into disrepute and weaken the authority of the police in dealing with the criminal classes."

In my former report I had remarked that in a great number of cases the punishments inflicted on the constabulary erred on the side of undue harshness and stated that I concurred in the views expressed on the subject by both the Range Deputy Inspectors General. I have lately submitted a report on the subject (No. 8824-A dated 16th July 1917).

Rewards.

36. The total number of rewards (monetary, promotion and good conduct tickets) increased to 10,573 from 9,039 in 1915. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual force stood at 43·88 against 36·25 in 1915. The increase in the number of rewards is fairly general througout the Presidency and is specially noticeable in respect of the districts of Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi, as also on the Railways. In West Khándesh, however, the number of policemen rewarded represented only 10·61 per cent. of the total force.

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers :—

Rao Saheb ... { Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Kamat, Inspector of Police, Bijápur District.
Mr. Babajirao Narayanrao Rane, Headquarters Sub-Inspector, Belgaum District.

Khan Saheb { Mr. Shaikh Abdul Karim Nurudin Miyan, Inspector of Police, Panch Mahâls District.
Mr. Shaikh Mahamad Kasim, Headquarters Sub-Inspector, Sholâpur District.

During the year there was only 1 recipient of the King's Police Medal which was awarded to Rao Saheb Girdharsing Manirâm, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Education.

37. The total number of officers and men in the force described as educated fell from 13,864 in 1915 to 13,442 for the year under report, the latter figure showing a decrease of 332 on the total for the year 1914. Whilst the number of educated officers increased from 1,034 to 1,042 (the total of 1914) there was a retrogression in the case of the men from 12,830 to 12,400. The percentage of educated officers and men in the force as it actually stood on the 31st December 1916 depleted by vacancies was 55·80 against 55·60 in the previous year.

In the course of my remarks last year, I referred to the fact that the immense progress in education which had taken place throughout India in recent years was not reflected in the statistics of education in the ranks of the constabulary of this Presidency. I had also referred to the fact that whilst an improvement was observable in this respect in the case of certain districts, there were other districts which had actually fewer educated men in the ranks of the constabulary in 1915 than in 1910. The latter portion of these remarks refers this year to such districts as Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahâls, West Khândesh, Kolâba in the Presidency Proper, and to Karâchi and Hyderabad in Sind.

Commenting on the decrease in the number of educated men in the Central Division, the Commissioner remarks that it is due to the large number of resignations and to the difficulty met in securing suitable recruits.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, observes:—

"As there is a great dearth of recruits, the Superintendents have to accept uneducated men. Matters in this direction cannot improve until the department can compete with the outer world in the matter of pay and prospects."

Connected with the question of education amongst the members of the constabulary is the linked one of the education of their children and for which schools at the Head Quarters of districts are essential. I may incidentally remark that the matter has already received my attention and that the Commissioner, Central Division, has lately addressed me inviting my consideration of the subject.

Resignations.

38. The number of resignations stood at 1,573 for the year under report as against 1,818 in 1915, 1,527 in 1914 and 1,240 in 1913. This year's decrease on the number of resignations which took place in 1915 must, however, be considered in conjunction with the total of vacancies which, as shown in the succeeding paragraph, increased from 901 to 1,697.

The percentage of resignations on actual strength at the end of the year was 6·52 as compared with 7·29 in 1915, 6·1 in 1914 and 5·2 in 1913.

The Districts of Karâchi and Hyderabad in Sind, and Ahmedabad and Poona in the Presidency proper, return the highest number of resignations.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

39. The number of vacancies at the end of the year stood at 1,697 (Presidency Proper 1,489 and Sind 208) as against 901 in 1915, 780 in 1914 and 424 in 1913.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes:—

"The District reports without exception emphasize at length the increasing difficulty of recruiting. Not only are recruits difficult to obtain, but those that do offer themselves for enlistment are not of the right stamp. In most districts local recruitment is no longer possible and the recruits obtained from outside regard police service only as a stop gap, until something better offers. The latter class are never keen on their work. Not only do they not afford any relief to the overworked and depleted force, but on the contrary constitute, as one Superintendent observes, an unprofitable tax on the instruction staff. Resignations are frequent and are tendered on the slightest pretext. The situation is one which calls for early action, but as proposals for reform are now before Government it is

not necessary here to do more than draw attention to the abundant evidence of the need for it which the district reports contain."

Mr. Marston, the District Superintendent of Police, Násik, has again this year dwelt at great length on the subject of recruiting. His remarks have been reproduced in the Commissioner, Central Division's report. They correctly depict the present situation. In forwarding Mr. Marston's report, the District Magistrate, Násik, writes:—

"The outstanding feature of the report is that the police force is becoming depleted at a rate which cannot be regarded as anything short of alarming. This phenomenon is by no means a local one, and if a complete breakdown during the next few years is to be averted, the pay of the Constable will undoubtedly have to be raised, and substantially raised universally. The problem is not new nor is it entirely confined to the police, but its solution is far more emergent in the case of the police force than in that of the lower grades of other branches of Government service."

On this the Commissioner, Central Division, remarks:—

".....It is perfectly plain that there must be a readjustment of remuneration in respect of all the lowly paid establishments of Government. The difficulty has to be faced, and while in other departments there may be delay, the continuation of the present conditions in the Police Department entails a risk which I regard with serious alarm. The police must be properly paid and properly housed."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—

"There is a general consensus of opinion that recruiting is difficult owing to the unpopularity of the service and that the proper stamp of men cannot now be obtained. The District Superintendent of Police has to take what he can get. A revision of pay of the rank and file is indicated. Resignations have largely increased and 20 per cent. of these occur in the first year of service. As the safety of the public can only be secured by the police force, it is essential that the pay offered should be such as to attract a reliable stamp of man, and as the traditions of integrity and fair dealing are rigidly enforced, it is necessary to employ intelligent men. Considering the temptations they are exposed to, their pay should be such as to lift them above temptation. The question of increase of pay has engaged the attention of the Inspector General of Police and I have no further remarks to offer except that an increase is most certainly necessary."

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, writes:—

"The difficulties mentioned in the previous years' reports have been accentuated this year owing to the drain of men for the war. Great difficulty is being experienced in obtaining satisfactory recruits for the Armed Branch. The Indian Army with its higher rate of pay, free rations, and better prospects of quick promotion proves much more attractive to the Punjab Mahomedan who has been our mainstay in the past. No improvement can be expected as long as policemen are so poorly paid. With high prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, it is imperative that some allowance should be granted. In order to carry out the orders of Government that the police force in each district should be kept upto the full sanctioned strength, it has been found necessary to enlist practically every recruit if there was a chance of his turning out suitable."

In these remarks the Commissioner concurs and adds:—

"The question of whether a smaller force better paid and housed without the unnecessary multiplication of administrative units would not serve the public better is a matter which is being considered in connection with the re-opening of the police reorganization scheme."

As bearing on the general subject to which the above remarks refer, it will be of interest to note that during the quinquennium ending 1916 no less than 14,456 men left the police force of this Presidency (exclusive of the Bombay City and the police of the Political Agencies) and of this large number only 16·63 per cent retired on pension. (These figures include deaths).

The interim scheme of local allowance referred to in the former year's report which affects certain towns and cities in the Presidency Proper was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6506, dated the 5th October 1916. Proposals have been recently submitted for a general increase of pay for all ranks of the constabulary, *vide* my letter No. 6100-C., dated the 15th May 1917.

It is, in my opinion, imperative that the members of the constabulary should receive a full living wage and that the same should be sanctioned without delay.

Health.

40. The statistics of admission into hospital for the year under report show that the health of the force has improved in certain districts notably in Surat, Thána and Upper Sind Frontier Districts. The highest percentages of sickness appear to have been amongst the police of Kánara (227·45), Poona (157·08), Dhárwár (137·84), West Khándesh (130·66), Bijápur (128·87), Sátára (123·09), G. I. P. Railway (120·5) and Kolába (107·69).

Of the total number of deaths (316) in the Presidency, 55 died of plague.

In the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind there is "a gratifying improvement in the general health of the police."

Relative to the deterioration in the health of the Poona police, the Commissioner, Central Division, quotes the opinions of the District Superintendent of Police and Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, who attribute sickness to insanitary housing.

Commenting on the large percentage of admissions into hospital in Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kánara Districts, the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"There is no doubt that where no quarters exist, the police have to often house themselves in what one District Superintendent of Police has described as 'plague-ridden hovels'. The kind of accommodation the police constable can secure on his allowance of 8 annas a month is not likely to conduce to a healthy condition of the force."

Mr. Stanley, the Superintendent of Police, Surat, has furnished the following statistics relative to the improvement in the health of the police at Mandvi since the construction of the new police quarters there in May 1916 :—

1915. June to December.		1916. June to December.	
In-patients	... 11	In-patients	... 4
Out-patients	... 96	Out-patients	... 54

Whilst the period under comparison is too short to establish the conclusions suggested, the advantages of proper housing are too obvious to require comment.

Escapes and recaptures.

41. 137 prisoners escaped from custody during 1916—40 from jails and lockups, 90 from the custody of the police and 7 from that of the village police—against a total of 143 in 1915. All the escapes from the custody of the village police occurred in the Presidency Proper. There were 96 recaptures (including 4 of previous year's escapes) against 112 in the preceding year. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 70·07 against 74·8 in 1915.

Supply.

42. A sum of Rs. 2,12,871 was expended on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing, equipments and other supplies for the police in the Presidency Proper. Arrangements for the supply of khaki uniform, which were commenced at the end of the year 1915, were completed during the year under report in the 10 districts mentioned in paragraph 44 of the previous year's report.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops. (Supplementary Statement No. II.)

43. The number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition decreased from 383 in 1915 to 326 in the year under report.

The number inspected by gazetted police officers was 167 against 216 in 1915.

During 1916, 13,283 licenses were issued for arms, including fire-arms, against 13,016 in 1915.

The total number of cases instituted in respect of breaches of licenses was 46, of which 21 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 1,153.

Prosecuting Staff and its work.

44. The staff of Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency inclusive of Sind conducted a total of 4,743 cases as against 4,390 in 1915. The number of cases ending in conviction was 3,375 against 3,221, the percentage being 71·15 against 73·37 in the preceding year.

Head Constables in the Presidency Proper conducted 5,607 cases as compared with 5,763 in 1915, of which 4,151 or 74·03 per cent. ended in conviction, similar figures for the previous year being 4,027 or 69·08 per cent.

The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks:—

"The ratio of successful prosecutions secured by Prosecuting Jamadars has been better than that secured by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors during each of the last 5 years except in 1915."

In the opinion of the Commissioner, Southern Division:—

"The work of the Court Jamadars is extremely creditable and shows that the Head Constable is more intelligent than is often supposed."

If by these remarks it is intended to draw a direct comparison between the work and capacity of the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and that of Head Constables, it may be pointed out that the former officers deal with a more difficult class of cases.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind commenting on the work of Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in Sind writes that the work of these officers has been only moderately satisfactory, the percentage of convictions to cases tried being 58·28 against 81·25 in 1915.

Drill.

45. Efficiency in the drill of the force of the Presidency Proper was on the whole maintained in spite of difficulties arising out of the number of vacancies and the heavy demands made on the force at different times.

Musketry.

46. In the Presidency Proper a total of 5,824 armed police (foot and mounted) was put through the musketry course as compared with 6,100 in 1915. The number of marksmen decreased from 3,233 in 1915 to 2,309 in the year under report, the percentage of marksmen receding from 50·52 to 36·06 for the year under report. Similarly in Sind the number of marksmen fell from 362 to 299. In paragraph 48 of my last report I had stated that owing to the general improvement in shooting, the standard for marksmen had been raised and as far as the Presidency Proper is concerned, this is in the main the cause of the decrease in the number of marksmen now reported. In Sind the fall in the number of marksmen is attributed to the concentration in the Lárkána District of armed police from all districts consequent on the raids by the Brahui Tribesmen. This, it is reported, interfered with the regular musketry practice. In the Presidency Proper the best results were returned by the Bijápur, Broach and Belgaum Districts.

Out of 402 officers—Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants—armed with revolvers in the Presidency Proper, 368 took part in the year's competition for revolver shooting as against 383 out of 411 in the preceding year. Out of 368 only 58 against 59 in 1915 were adjudged marksmen. Prizes to the value of Rs. 1,200 were awarded to the winners of the different competitions. In respect of prizes, the Belgaum District obtained the first prize and gold badge for the mounted police, the Ahmednagar District the first prize and gold badge for the rifle squad, and Broach and Sholápur Districts the first two prizes with gold badges for the police armed with smooth bores.

Sergeant William Edmundson of the Ahmednagar District won the first prize for revolver shooting.

In Sind, the first prizes for the smooth bore weapon for the foot and mounted police were secured by the Upper Sind Frontier and Lárkána Districts respectively and for rifled weapons by the rifle squad and mounted police of the Karáchi District.

Police Buildings.

47. For the year under report the total allotment orginally sanctioned in the budget for Police buildings was Rs. 3,60,693 only for the Presidency Proper. Of this amount, the provision for major works was Rs. 3,15,693 and Rs. 45,000 for minor works. The allotment for major works was subsequently increased by Government by Rs. 1,45,627.

In Sind the allotments for major and minor works were respectively Rs. 94,200 and Rs. 35,000. The latter allotment would, however, appear

to have been subsequently reduced by Rs. 17,290. With reference to the remarks of Mr. Luck, the Deputy Inspector-General, the Commissioner states that he is glad to observe that the budget for the current financial year contains provision for the construction of the City and Dubao Police lines at Hyderabad in addition to provision for police lines at 10 other places.

As regards the Presidency Proper, the District Magistrate, Dhárwár, in the course of his remarks on the Annual Police Administration for 1915, stated that the health of the force seemed to call for some inquiry by competent medical authority. The report of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who investigated the subject at the request of the Commissioner, Southern Division, has just been received. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner shows the following ratio per 1,000 of the police of admissions into hospitals in the Dhárwár District:—

1914	1915	1916
1,588·36	1,527·47	1,514·26

per 1,000 policemen.

The following is an extract from the report of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District:—

"The sickness rates for the general population of the district are not available; but an interesting and instructive comparison can be made by contrasting the *mille* admission rates from all causes among the police force with those per 1,000 prisoners in the Dhárwár Prison which were only 689, 810·5 and 594·2 during 1914, 1915 and 1916 respectively. It will be seen that the incidence of sickness amongst the police force was exceptionally heavy.

"The predominating cause of sickness, *vide* Table IV, is Malaria but the ratio for each and every disease is very high indeed, for example, the guinea-worm ratio is such as obtains only in Gujarát, S. E., Rájputana and Central India. The smallpox ratio of 4·22 is dreadfully high. ..... During the last touring season the sanitary condition of the marginally noted police lines and outposts was most carefully inspected. The inspections reveal conditions and surroundings which leave much to be desired. In the majority of the lines and outposts, the rooms are arranged back to back without means of through ventilation or side ventilation even. In Headquarter police lines some rooms are arranged back to back with stables; and intolerably offensive emanations from the horses enter the rooms and liquid filth from them soaks into the ground which forms the floors of the rooms. The rooms are dark—pitch-dark, so much so that in many instances lamplight during the daytime even would be welcome—in fact on several occasions the Constables were seen at my visit reading or writing with artificial light. Ventilation is miserably deficient, windows are absent, or window area as compared with floor area is insufficient; the door is the sole or main source of air and light ..... The most important feature disclosed by the inspections is that in many rooms there is excessive overcrowding and a consequent lower standard of decency. There are very bad instances of overcrowding. ...."

Dharwar.
Tadas.
Dhundshi.
Bankapur.
Shiggaon.
Tilwalli.
Hangal.
Bomanhalli.
Havasbhavi.
Hirekerur.
Rattihalli.
Haveri.
Motebinur.
Ranebenur.
Kalghatgi.
Mishrikota.

It is unnecessary to refer to the remarks on this subject made by Superintendents of Police. An investigation of the nature carried out in the Dhárwár District would, if made in other districts, lead to similar reports. It is on this account that I have been forced to trouble Government with so many representations beginning with my letter No. 15737-C. of 28th October 1915, paragraphs 2 and 3 of which specially bear on the subject. It is with satisfaction therefore that I turn to the provision of Rs. 7,65,800 made in the current year's budget.

Closely allied to this question is that of hutting allowances. In a large number of cases the rates have lately been enhanced but there still remain between 1,400 and 1,500 members of the constabulary who in lieu of quarters still receive 8 annas only per mensem. This rate has not for many years sufficed in any part of the Presidency, and with the recent general rise in the rates of materials, labour and consequently of all rents, the hutting allowance at the above rate is hopelessly inadequate. From the appendix to Government Resolution No. 4887, dated the 21st June 1915, General Department, Town planning schemes, it will be seen that in a village scheme with dwellings to be

built in blocks of twelve and with money obtained at 5 per cent. the rate of rent per quarter would be Rs. 1-12-0 per mensem. The difficulties which members of the constabulary have to meet in respect of the hiring of quarters is now acute.

Village Police.

48. The number of cases in which the village police rendered special assistance rose from 511 in 1915 to 541 for the year under report. Their services were recognised by a larger amount of monetary rewards, viz., Rs. 4,514 against Rs. 3,821 in the previous year. Further rewards in the shape of pagris and swords were also given, certain deserving Patils in the Kánara District receiving 50 such swords. On the other hand, 122 village policemen were sent up for trial and 70 of them were convicted of the commission of cognizable crime. The number reported against for various forms of neglect of duty rose from 329 to 384. The trend of the appreciative remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, regarding the general utility of the village police is to the effect that in many instances they do not receive proper treatment. The Commissioner, Northern Division, in referring to these remarks, observes that the most valuable work performed by these servants cannot be tabulated. The Commissioner, Central Division, also notices Mr. Hume's remarks in contrast to the unsatisfactory remarks made by the majority of Superintendents of Police in the Central Division.

INCIDENTS OF NOTE.

Miscellaneous—Incidents of note.

49. (*i*) On the 4th April 1916, 23 out of 26 dacoits under trial and together with other prisoners broke out of the Lárkána Sub-jail, overpowered the guard and escaped with 10 muskets and 100 rounds of ammunition of the guard: as a result of the pursuit 7 were killed, 14 recaptured, leaving only 2 at large.

(*ii*) The Berads who broke out of, and escaped from, the Belgaum jail in 1914 and subsequently committed a number of crimes, including the murder of Inspector Jaffer Imam, were eventually disposed of during the year. The leader Shivya was shot, 1 of the gang was murdered by the other members of the gang and the remaining 3 were captured by the Belgaum District Police under Messrs. Cooke and O'Gorman.

(*iii*) One Ananda Vithu Bhil, the head of a troublesome gang who had been arrested during the year, managed to escape and organized another gang. He was subsequently shot by the Ahmednagar Police when attempting to resist capture.

(*iv*) The mill hands in the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla, in the Thána District, struck work for an increase in wages. The strike lasted a month during which period attempts at rioting were made, but owing to the arrangements by the Thána District Police no damage was done to Mill property.

Police Training School, Nasik.

50. In paragraph 51 of the former year's report, the closing of the Police Training School was referred to as follows:—

"Owing to the want of buildings for hospitals and the desire of Government to effect economies in the Police Department, the Training School has since been temporarily closed and the buildings handed over to the Military Department as a Convalescent Home for officers."

The School which was formally closed on the 20th April 1916 has still remained closed. Owing to a number of reductions being made in the Police Establishment, the absence of the School has not yet caused much departmental inconvenience but it is impossible to contemplate its remaining indefinitely closed without serious misgivings.

Administrative and other changes.

51. The following are some of the more important administrative changes sanctioned or effected during the year:—

(*i*) Further progress in the reorganization schemes of the police of the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, by the opening of 4 new police stations manned from the additions in the strength already entertained with the resultant

reduction in the number of outposts (paragraph 33) and by the completion of the Sub-Inspectors' cadre as sanctioned in the scheme for the Presidency Proper.

(*ii*) Grant of local allowances to Head Constables (3rd and 4th class) and Constables serving in the Ahmedabad City, suburban area, Baroda Cantonment, Broach, Surat, Kalyan, Násik, Poona, Lonavla, Khandalla, Mahableshwar, Panchgani, Hubli and Gadag with effect from 1st August 1916.

(*iii*) Revision of the clerical establishments of the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police in the Presidency Proper: the pay of all clerks drawing Rs. 15 per mensem was increased to Rs. 20 with effect from 1st August 1916 and the remainder of the scheme (incremental system) was brought into effect from the beginning of the current financial year.

(*iv*) Substitution with effect from the 1st October 1916 of the police station jurisdiction for that of the Circle Inspector for purposes of travelling allowance in the case of all Head Constables and Constables. No allowance is admissible, however, for a journey of less than 15 miles from headquarters (*vide* Government Resolution No. 50, dated 5th January 1917).

(*v*) Parity of treatment with the ordinary patient with effect from 1st December 1916 in respect of free food for policemen drawing Rs. 20 and under whilst in hospital (*vide* Government Resolution No. 602, dated 29th January 1917).

(*vi*) The creation of a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of members of the constabulary to which the Western India Turf Club have generously contributed Rs. 5,000 and the Wadia Charity Fund Trustees Rs. 300 for 3 years.

Needs of the Department.

52. The most pressing needs of the Department are—

(*i*) the adjustment of the rates of pay of the constabulary to the general rise in prices so as to ensure the members a full living wage;

(*ii*) the re-introduction of the incremental system of pay as recommended by the Police Commission and in force in the other Presidencies and Provinces;

(*iii*) enhanced rates of batta for all Constables, as recommended by the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and this office in the year 1908 so as to place Constables on the same footing with Jail Warders and other such servants (*vide* correspondence ending with Government letter No. 3662, dated the 16th May 1914);

(*iv*) an allowance to cover the cost of the transport of a Constable's family and kit when he is transferred in the interests of Government service;

(*v*) the building of sanitary lines and the enhancement of hutting allowances until the building programme is complete;

(*vi*) the grant of further local allowances to meet the special conditions of large towns and other cities where the cost of living is notoriously high or where competition on account of Mills and other factors in the labour market renders such allowances necessary;

(*vii*) the grant of local allowances to all European Inspectors in recognition of the fact that the whole of their service is spent in cities, etc., where the cost of living is higher than elsewhere (paragraph 80 of the Report of the Police Commission).

Salient Features.

53. The prominent features of the history of crime for the year under report are a decrease in cognizable crime serious and ordinary both as regards reported and true crime and in respect of excluded and undetected cases actually and relatively. Reported cognizable crime decreased from 34,447 to 32,893 about the level of the reported crime for 1914. Similarly the figures of reported serious and ordinary crime diminished from 25,250 and 9,197 to 24,162 and 8,731 cases, likewise true serious and true ordinary crime decreased from 20,364 and 5,834 to 19,328 and 5,694 cases respectively. In respect of reported crime the decrease under dacoities and robberies taken together was especially noticeable, the total 688 being the lowest for the quinquennium. Next, the number

of cases in which property was stolen which fell to 15,024 from 15,590 was the lowest for any year in the quinquennium except 1914. At the same time the percentage of property recovered to stolen rose from 32·04 in 1915 to 36·13. On the other hand the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen remained stationary (57·30) whilst the percentage of cases and persons convicted to tried showed only slight improvements and the pending cases increased from 4,011 to 4,311.

Whilst the test of police efficiency does not rest on an examination of statistical returns and the decreases in reported crime should be accepted with caution it may nevertheless be fairly claimed that the state of things as shown by the above figures is at least as satisfactory as in past years. On the other hand, I am of opinion that the evidence as to the continued depletion of the ranks of the constabulary and of the general unsatisfactory conditions of service has now become a subject for grave concern.

Concluding Remarks.

54. The year has been an even more strenuous one for the Department than the previous year and more particularly so as far as this office is concerned. Apart from the ordinary work and the inevitable increase caused by the war, the closing in the middle of the term of the Police Training School, Násik, necessitated a variety of arrangements connected with the students and the absorption and distribution of the Training School staff (paragraph 50 above). This was followed by schemes for reduction of establishments so as to provide funds for local allowances to the constabulary (paragraph 51 (*ii*)), also proposals connected with the Railway Police, the revision of the general reorganization scheme of the District Police and schemes connected with the Police at Aden and of the Palanpur and Mahi Kantha Agencies.

2 Superintendents, 5 Assistant Superintendents, 1 Deputy Superintendent and 3 Inspectors were on military duty. Since the close of the year 1 Superintendent and 4 Assistant Superintendents in addition have joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and 2 Deputy Superintendents have been appointed District Assistant Recruiting Officers.

Amongst Superintendents who deserve special notice for good work during the year, I would mention Messrs. Ostrehan, Heyland, C. Marston, Jenkins (formerly Principal of the Police Training School and now Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway), R. R. Boyd and Sloane in the Northern Range—Messrs. Fellowes (as Superintendent of Police, Sátára, prior to his appointment as Officiating Deputy Inspector General, Sind), Ommanney, I. C. Boyd (who has worked the difficult district of Poona with success), Mr. Cooke (for his work in connection with the gang of Berad dacoits) and Mr. Power since transferred to the Northern Range. Amongst Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. Bailey, Officiating Superintendent of Police, F. G. Collett and F. W. O'Gorman (work in connection with the gang of Berad dacoits). Amongst Deputy Superintendents, Messrs. Fleming, Bapat, Rao Bahadur Gudi and Rao Saheb Girdharsing Maniram.

During the year the Criminal Investigation Department under Mr. Guider's careful and zealous supervision has been particularly successful in a number of difficult cases in connection with some of which the name of Inspector Rao Saheb Kokje deserves mention.

Messrs. Lambert and Hume, the Range Deputy Inspectors General, have also afforded me much assistance by the assiduous discharge of their duties. To Mr. Kelly, my Personal Assistant, I am greatly indebted for his supervision over the office and for his general work connected therewith.

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, specially mentions Messrs. Ellis, McCulloch, Hayter amongst Superintendents, Messrs. Stewart and Needham, Assistant Superintendents, the former for his work as Criminal Intelligence Officer and Personal Assistant, also Deputy Superintendents Mahmud Shah and Barker and certain Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

The commendations and observations of the Commissioner in Sind will be found in his review.

I desire to place on record my obligations to the Public Works Department and to Mr. C. D. A, McIver and Rao Bahadur V. N. Parulkar in particular for the expeditious manner in which the works connected with Police lines have been carried out during the year.

My acknowledgements are further due to my office staff, more especially to the office Superintendent, Head Clerk (Mr. Rajadhyaksha on whom the title of Rao Saheb was conferred during the current year) and Heads of Branches especially Messrs. Corde and Pendse for the hard work which has fallen on them throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. L. B. SOUTER,

Inspector General of Police.

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BRANCH
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NO. 406 OF 1917.

JUDICIAL (POLICE) DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND

Government House, Karachi, 23rd June 1917.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1916. Copies of the report have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Charges.

2. Mr. Luck held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General throughout the year. Owing to unavoidable leave and transfers there were several changes of Superintendents in all the Sind districts except Hyderabad.

Reported crime.

3. A decrease of 742 cases is recorded in the figures of reported cognizable crime, which fell from 12,208 in 1915 to 11,466. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the Karachi district and the Railway charge, but all districts except Nawabshah contributed. These figures comprise offences under various minor acts in addition to those under the Indian Penal Code, *e.g.*, under the Public Conveyance and the Cruelty to Animals Acts. Under the Indian Penal Code alone the decrease amounted to 803.

4. The number of Indian Penal Code cases on the railway, which rose from 771 in 1914 to 1,256 in 1915, dropped to 961 during the year, and the number of thefts from running trains from 592 in 1915 to 328. The very great decrease in running train thefts is perhaps due to the success of measures taken against a large number of habitual train thieves and to an effective system of patrols. There has also been a great decrease in thefts from passengers and other private persons and in thefts of rolling stock, fittings and railway stores. As was stated last year, the Superintendent has modified the system of registration of railway crime introduced into Sind in 1913. This revised system of registration, which has now been working for two years, is under consideration.

Serious crime.

5. Except under the head of murders, there has been a substantial decrease in crime during 1916. The inundation was excellent, rains were unusually copious and the people were content. The number of murders classed as true stood at 152, the highest on record; but, as the Deputy Inspector-General remarks, most of the murders and cognate offences in Sind are connected with women and an increase in their number merely means an increase of detected infidelity and intrigues. This class of crime is beyond the power of the police to control. It is satisfactory to note that once again no murders by Hurs were recorded in the Thar and Parkar district and only one in the Nawabshah district; and even this was due not to Hur fanaticism but to a quarrel of the usual type over a woman. At no previous time on record has the part of the country infested by the Hurs been so free from serious crime. This welcome state of affairs is the direct result of the rigorous and resolute policy now consistently adopted in dealing with this fanatical sect.

Of the 17 dacoities reported during the year, the Larkana district contributed 9. Of the latter, 6 were the outcome of frontier troubles. Apart from the Brahui raids, there was only one real dacoity in the Larkana district: that was in the first month of the year and the dacoits were convicted in the Sessions Court. In spite of the bad example set by the Transfrontier Brahuis the local *badmashes* made no other attempt to disturb the peace of the district. The only

other serious dacoity within the province occurred at Chambur in the Tando Allahyar taluka of the Hyderabad district on the night of the 31st December 1915 when a head constable and a constable were murdered and arms and ammunition were carried off by the dacoits. After a long enquiry the case ended in the conviction of four out of seven accused. The sanction of Government has been obtained to the grant of extraordinary pensions to the widows of the deceased.

In connection with the Brahui raids the thanks of Government were conveyed by the Commissioner in Sind in open Darbar at Larkana to Messrs. Shillidy, Curry, Mir Maqbul Khan and the Larkana police force under their command for the services rendered by them in repelling the raiders.

Excluded cases.

6. Cases struck off as false during the year numbered 2,689 as compared with 2,802 for last year. The reduction in the percentage of excluded cases was maintained.

560 complaints were declared to be maliciously false and 90 prosecutions were undertaken against the persons responsible for making them. Of these prosecutions, 48 ended in conviction, 20 in discharge or acquittal and 22 were pending. These figures cannot be considered very satisfactory, even when allowance is made for the difficulty in obtaining legal proof that a complaint which has been dismissed and classed as "B" is not only untrue but was brought from malicious motives. This very difficulty makes it all the more essential that an example should be made of offenders against whom there is sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. Unfortunately it appears that the punishments inflicted by the magistrates in such cases are still as a rule too slight to have any effect as a deterrent. In the Karachi district, for instance, the offenders escaped with a fine in 18 out of 24 cases wherein a conviction was recorded. The District Magistrates are again being asked to advise the subordinate magistracy of the importance of inflicting adequate sentences when convictions for this class of offence are obtained.

There was some improvement in the use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, but even in the year under report it was applied in only 90 out of the same 560 cases declared to be maliciously false. This figure is also very inadequate for the whole of Sind, especially in view of the fact that 49 of the instances of the use of section 250 come from the Nawabshah district alone. It is clear that in the other districts of the province the magistrates have been reluctant to avail themselves of this section, and although its freer use is being constantly urged upon them by the District Magistrates, they still fail to realise how necessary it is to safeguard innocent accused persons from the anxiety and tyranny of false accusations.

7. Including those pending from the previous year, the total number of Indian Penal Code cases amounted to 12,202, of which 8,304 were classed as real: 2,778 or 33·4 per cent. of the latter ended in conviction, a decrease on the figures of the past two years, when the percentages stood at 34·5 and 36·7 in 1915 and 1914, respectively. It is true that the percentage of convictions in the two important classes of offences against the State and serious offences against the person are somewhat higher than in the previous year. But on the other hand, as the Deputy Inspector-General has pointed out, cases under Class II, (minor offences against the person) have been less successfully handled by the police than in 1915. And in the more important Class III of serious offences against the person and property, there has been an almost equally notable deterioration which is most marked in the Hyderabad district, where out of 383 real cases, only 121 were tried and 87 ended in conviction. The District Superintendent of Police attributes the poor results in his district, which are the worst in the province, to the insufficient time which the Sub-Inspectors responsible for the detection of crime are able to devote to the investigation of offences, the result being that imperfectly prepared cases are sent to trial. A further cause is to be sought in the failure of Sub-Inspectors to watch their cases in court with sufficient care. The District Magistrate is of opinion that the prosecuting staff of the

Hyderabad district is inadequate. It consists of one Inspector, who is shared with Nawabshah, and one Sub-Inspector for Hyderabed town. The reports of the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate of Sukkur express similar views regarding the lack of success with which cases in that district are handled both by the investigating and prosecuting staff. On the other hand the improved results in the Karachi district are attributed partly to the strengthening of the prosecuting staff of that district (which consists of only one Inspector) by the employment of two Sub-Inspectors of the executive force. Mr. McCulloch remarks that the improved results which have attended this makeshift arrangement shew the real necessity for augmenting the regular prosecuting staff. The Commissioner will examine the question of the strength of the staff of police prosecutors in connection with the revision of the reorganization.

8. No great improvement was shown during the past year in the recovery of stolen property by the police. The percentage of property recovered was slightly higher than in 1915, but on the other hand the number of complainants who have received back their stolen goods was slightly lower.

Habitual crime.

9. The number of prosecutions under chapter VIII increased by 281 during the year. The number ordered to furnish security was 819 against 638 of the previous year: 183 persons out of 1,292 proceeded against were released on security and 597 were sent to prison in 1916, as against 107 and 530 respectively, in 1915. These figures include persons dealt with under section 109. In regard to Larkana, which is responsible for an increase of 201, the District Superintendent of Police explains that this represents a return to normal conditions. The Commissioner concurs in the view of the District Magistrate, Larkana, that it is not desirable to send up large batches of accused together in a single case under section 110. The question of the use of chapter VIII is now under the Commissioner's consideration and in the meantime the District Magistrates have been directed to see that the wide powers granted by the chapter are exercised with the utmost discretion and circumspection. The special attention of the magistracy has been drawn to the inadvisability of refusing to accept security whenever there is a reasonable probability that a man will be deterred from crime by taking security. But while there is undoubtedly room for improvement in the administration of these sections, the Commissioner does not consider that the charges sometimes brought against the use of chapter VIII that the system must inevitably foster tyranny and corruption both among the police and the zamindars have been established. In recent years great care has been taken to secure the fullest enquiry by responsible officers before cases under chapter VIII are brought, with the result that the number of persons so tried has within the last few years fallen to about one-third of the number dealt with ten years ago. There can be no doubt that the chapter is of great value in the prevention of certain classes of crime, and that judicious activity in its application is followed as a matter of course by a fall in the number of cattle thefts, house-breakings and robberies in the area affected; and is welcomed by all the law-abiding residents. The Commissioner agrees with the opinion of the Deputy Inspector-General that the numerous criminal tribes in Sind require special supervision, and will await the proposals which Mr. Luck intends to put forward for the attainment of this object. Attention was drawn in the report for 1915 and the review thereon to the depredations of the Bauriahs, a tribe of wandering thieves from other parts of India, who conduct their operations throughout the province, but seem to have made Hyderabad in particular their headquarters. There is some ground for suspecting that they are responsible for a considerable proportion of all the cases of house-breaking that occur in the province. But it is difficult to detect them and almost equally difficult to take action against them under section 109 since they are always disguised (generally as Bairagis) and are well off for money, and it is not easy to persuade a magistrate of their dangerous character.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The proportion of serious crime personally investigated was lower than usual. Of 303 cases returned as serious the scenes of 116 were visited by Superintendents and their Assistants. The Commissioner would repeat the remarks in the review of a former report that visits by Superintendents must not be considered unnecessary

even if the accused have been immediately arrested and that freer use should be made of Deputy Superintendents in the investigation of serious crime so long as their services are employed only in cases where Superintendents are themselves prevented from undertaking personal investigation. 29 out of 128 police stations and 112 out of 370 outposts were not inspected by Superintendents during the year. The Commissioner accepts the explanation given by the Deputy Inspector-General for the high proportion of unvisited stations and outposts in Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, but here again the services of the Deputy may fittingly be utilised when visits by the Superintendent are not possible.

Pending cases.

11. The further reduction in the number of cases pending both in the courts and with the police is satisfactory and is most marked in the Karachi district. The figures have now fallen for the first time below those of the year 1906 when they stood at a total of 1,245 against 1,197 for 1916. Pending cases were highest in 1908 when they stood at 1,774. In spite of the recent creation of the appointment of a Resident Magistrate for the town of Nawabshah pending cases have increased in that district and also in Larkana. The attention of the District Magistrates is being drawn to the point.

Sessions cases.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried in Sessions cases stands at 68·6 and though better than last year, is still below the standard of the year 1912 when it stood at 73·6. The percentage for the Presidency last year was 75·9.

Internal administration.

Punishments and rewards.

12. There was little variation in the total number of punishments inflicted on officers and men compared with the figures of the previous year though the numbers (634 for 1916) are slightly in advance on the average for the last three years (599). The following analysis of the figures disclose some remarkable variations both between districts and from year to year:—

Name of district.	Percentage of punishments on total strength.		
	1914.	1915.	1916.
Karachi	16	13	11
Hyderabad	5	7	4
Sukkur	7	17	14
Larkana	8	6	9
Thar and Parkar	6	5	8
Upper Sind Frontier	16	17	18
Nawabshah	10	9	11
Riverain	10	18	25
Sind Railway Police	7	11	11

Periodical punishment returns are received by the Deputy Inspector-General who will no doubt note the variations and issue such instructions as may be necessary to co-ordinate procedure in the different districts. In connection with the remarks in the report about the desirability of departmental proceedings in preference to criminal prosecutions the attention of the Deputy Inspector-General is being invited to the orders quoted in para. 751 (3) of the Police Manual directing the prosecutions of delinquents when the preliminary enquiry indicates a criminal offence.

It is satisfactory to note that good work has been recognised by the grant of monetary rewards on a liberal scale. But here also there is room for some uniformity of practice in the various districts. The percentages varied from 71 in Hyderabad to 15 in Nawabshah and the Deputy Inspector-General is being requested to lay down some general principle for observance.

Health of the force.

13. The Deputy Inspector-General was requested last year to investigate, in consultation with the District Magistrates and the District Superintendents of Police, the cause of the reported large percentage of admissions of the constabulary into hospitals in Sind generally, and in the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts in particular. These enquiries disclosed the fact that a uniform system was not adopted in the preparation of the figures inasmuch as outdoor patients were also counted as admissions into hospitals in all districts except Thar and Parkar and the Railway charge. Excluding out-patients, the admissions into hospitals in Upper Sind Frontier for 1915 worked out to 46 per cent. instead of 161·74 per cent. as reported. The investigation also showed a constant decrease in the total number of days spent by policemen in hospitals in Sind from 16,200 in 1913 to 14,500 in 1914 and 11,200 in 1915. A further decrease in the figures of admissions into hospitals is recorded in the report: these figures establish a gratifying improvement in the general health of the police. The number of casualties, however, rose from 52 to 90: the increase is shared by every district except Larkana.

Recruitment.

14. The question of recruitment continues to claim the anxious attention of all officers. It is true that the number of vacancies, which stood at 208 at the end of the year, was 55 and 35 less than those at the end of 1915 and 1914, respectively, but this reduction was brought about by the enlistment of 271 undersized and over-aged men against 216 such enlistments in 1915. Vacancies continued throughout the year to be highest in the Karachi district where an abnormally high level of prices prevailed. Government were unable to accept the proposal submitted by the Commissioner to grant grain compensation allowance to the police force of the Karachi district with effect from the 1st November 1915, but have sanctioned with effect from the 1st January 1917, an alternative scheme whereby the local allowance of Rs. 2 drawn by the policemen on Rs. 20 and under in Karachi town has been doubled and a similar allowance varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per mensem has been granted to such policemen in other centres in the district. This measure has already had an encouraging effect. The number of resignations in the force generally, though considerably less than last year, is still striking, as Mr. Luck points out. The figures seem to indicate that the service is not popular, especially in the armed branch, and that the pay and prospects of the force do not attract the type of recruits required; the men prefer to join the army, where they receive a higher rate of pay, better housing and free rations, and the raising of the various Labour Corps, with still more attractive conditions of pay and service, has not made the situation any easier. A comparison of the statement in para. 34 of the report with the same statement in the report for the year 1906 shows that there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of literate officers and men. The question of whether a smaller force better paid and housed without the unnecessary multiplication of administrative units would not serve the public better is a matter which is being considered in connection with the re-opening of the police reorganization scheme.

Police buildings.

15. With reference to the Deputy Inspector-General's remarks on the subject of police buildings the Commissioner is glad to observe that the budget for the current financial year contains provision for the construction of the City and Duabo police lines at Hyderabad in addition to provision for police lines at ten other places.

16. The Sind and Karachi sections of the C. I. D., have again had much arduous and responsible work to perform and have earned the commendations which the Deputy Inspector-General bestows on them. The question of the unification of the two sections of the C. I. D., and the superintendence of the department is under consideration.

The scheme referred to last year of separating the police force of Karachi town from that of the Karachi district continues to claim attention. The conditions existing in Karachi demand the presence throughout the year of a senior officer of mature experience and the postponement of the consideration of the scheme can only be justified by the severest financial stringency.

A matter which is receiving separate attention is the provision of facilities for the training of direct recruits to the Sub-Inspectors' cadre now that the Police Training School at Nasik has been closed.

Salient features.

17. The opening of the year found the administration of the Larkana district absorbed in dealing with a recrudescence of raids from across the Baluchistan border and the additional strain was shared by the police of other districts, from each of which reinforcements were drafted to Larkana. The behaviour of the police in dealing with these border troubles and the courageous spirit in which the Larkana head-quarters force dealt with the escape of 23 dacoits from the Larkana jail deserve especial commendation. Notwithstanding the disturbing effect of these predatory incursions and the abnormal situation created by a continuance of war conditions, Sind has been singularly quiet and free from serious crime. The season of 1915 was unusually unfavourable for the agricultural population of Sind, and the figures of crime for that year were naturally much in excess of the previous year. Thus a reaction in 1916 was inevitable. But in addition to the decrease in the number of recorded offences, fewer cases were returned as undetected : better results were obtained in Sessions cases : pending cases were the lowest on record and serious crime was less than in any year during the past decade.

18. The Commissioner desires to associate himself with Mr. Luck in his appreciation of the services rendered by the officers named in the concluding paragraph of his report; and would also express his obligations to Mr. Luck for his thorough supervision and judicious control of every branch of the force under his orders.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	2	1	...	3	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	7	39	...	46	...	16
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps .	1	14	...	15	...	5
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	33	...	36	...	11
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	38	129	...	167	2	15
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	96	377	6	467	29	242
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	28	...	31	...	5
		Total ...	150	622	6	766	31	294
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	145	423	5	563	6	69
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	16	41	...	57	7	13
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	44	171	...	215	5	47
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	24	86	...	110	9	42
15	377	Unnatural offence	9	51	...	60	9	19
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	18	96	...	114	...	23
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	18	186	...	204	2	54
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	166	1,110	1	1,275	11	552
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	38	...	49	9	25
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	127	830	5	952	37	386
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	29	189	7	211	13	61
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	17	...	17	...	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	46	356	5	397	34	114
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	115	...	128	2	47
		Total ...	666	3,709	23	4,352	144	1,457

A—PART I.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	1 transferred.
1	24	4	1	29	...	...	29	1 withdrawn.
7	3	...	...	3	1	...	4	
...	1	...	...	1	5	2	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	13	2	5	20	3	1	23	1 died; 1 transferred; 1 withdrawn.
26	83	8	26	117	17	12	134	4 died; 2 transferred; 5 withdrawn; 1 proceedings stopped.
57	90	31	17	144	320	39	464	1 transferred; 4 compounded; 43 non-cognizable; 15 withdrawn.
3	23	...	...	23	5	5	28	
97	239	45	49	339	351	59	690	5 died; 5 transferred; 22 withdrawn; 1 proceedings stopped; 4 compounded; 43 non-cognizable.
129	179	81	93	353	4	...	362	4 transferred; 2 lunatics; 1 compounded; 3 non-cognizable; 9 withdrawn; 26 jirga; 9 Sessions.
11	18	4	4	26	...	...	26	2 withdrawn; 3 Sessions.
33	105	22	3	130	1	1	131	5 non-cognizable; 1 compounded; 3 withdrawn; 6 jirga; 15 Sessions.
22	26	6	3	35	4	...	39	1 died; 1 transferred; 1 non-cognizable.
6	22	2	2	26	1	...	27	
9	40	1	39	80	1	...	81	1 died; 1 transferred; 1 non-cognizable.
11	124	4	6	134	6	5	140	3 died; 1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
165	271	243	29	544	151	27	695	1 died; 3 transferred; 173 compounded; 172 withdrawn; 47 non-cognizable.
4	6	2	3	11	...	...	11	2 compounded.
112	186	197	27	415	179	38	594	7 transferred; 132 withdrawn; 20 non-cognizable; 173 compounded.
35	62	12	22	108	63	9	166	6 transferred; 1 non-cognizable; 4 withdrawn.
3	5	4	...	9	7	3	16	2 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
45	174	15	14	208	186	73	394	1 transferred; 6 compounded; 3 non-cognizable; 3 withdrawn.
21	37	16	5	58	7	3	65	3 non-cognizable.; 13 compounded.
606	1,255	609	250	2,137	610	159	2,747	6 died; 23 transferred; 2 lunatics; 84 non-cognizable; 328 withdrawn; 371 compounded; 32 jirga; 27 Sessions.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	63	136	3	196	11	24
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	80	552	30	602	96	151
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	83	477	43	517	24	130
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	35	234	3	266	17	114
29	419 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,155	8,239	950	8,444	375	702
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	10	5	...	15	...	1
		Total ...	1,426	9,643	1,029	10,040	523	1,122
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	29	216	22	223	25	101
32	336 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	16	166	2	180	1	52
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	45	382	24	403	26	153
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	507	3,282	260	3,529	150	657
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,124	10,506	1,295	10,335	422	1,847
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	118	647	12	753	23	195
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	157	812	...	969	21	223
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	96	344	6	434	11	107
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	42	543	105	480	24	184
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	13	3	10	...	2
		Total ...	2,044	16,147	1,681	16,510	651	3,215
	Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...		4,331	30,503	2,763	32,071	1,375	6,241
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	2	12	1	13	...	7
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	29	329	43	315	...	94
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	101	1,641	4	1,738	4	128
43	.....	Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911.	4	408	...	412	...	10
		Total ..	136	2,390	48	2,478	4	239
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,467	32,893	2,811	34,549	1,379	6,480

NOTES.—(1) Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
43	47	4	63	117	3	...	120	3 transferred; 1 escaped; 4 non-cognizable 3 withdrawn; 2 jirga.
99	99	17	136	282	21	5	303	4 transferred; 20 non-cognizable; 5 withdrawn; 3 jirga; 1 Sessions.
116	25	14	208	290	70	16	360	2 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
36	70	8	20	101	60	14	161	1 died; 1 compounded; 5 non-cognizable.
1,281	1,594	203	4,274	7,021	133	46	7,154	13 transferred; 1 died; 1 lunatic; 1 dormant; 11 compounded; 16 non-cognizable; 14 withdrawn.
4	9	1	...	10	3	1	13	
1,579	1,844	247	4,701	7,821	290	82	8,111	2 died; 20 transferred; 1 escaped; 1 lunatic; 1 dormant; 12 compounded; 47 non-cognizable; 23 withdrawn; 5 jirga; 1 Sessions.
22	38	36	...	96	228	31	324	1 transferred; 47 compounded; 3 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
9	64	51	3	120	18	8	138	61 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	102	87	3	216	246	39	462	1 transferred; 108 compounded; 4 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
395	968	177	1,159	2,564	197	71	2,761	22 transferred; 1 lunatic; 6 non-cognizable; 4 withdrawn.
1,071	3,787	173	2,982	8,237	482	257	8,719	50 transferred; 37 non-cognizable; 13 withdrawn.
116	274	28	113	427	328	87	755	2 died; 2 transferred; 1 dormant; 4 non-cognizable; 5 withdrawn.
122	478	76	39	593	115	44	708	3 died; 7 transferred; 6 withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable; 1 dormant.
90	167	10	46	229	177	30	406	1 died; 2 transferred; 6 withdrawn; 4 non-cognizable; 1 compounded.
51	104	82	33	324	836	141	1,160	2 lunatics; 130 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
7	...	...	1	4	1	1	5	
1,855	5,778	546	4,373	12,378	2,136	631	14,514	6 died; 83 transferred; 3 lunatics; 2 dormant; 131 compounded; 57 non-cognizable; 34 withdrawn.
4,168	9,218	1,534	9,376	22,891	3,633	970	26,524	19 died; 132 transferred; 6 lunatics; 1 escaped; 1 proceedings stopped; 3 dormant; 235 non-cognizable; 408 withdrawn; 626 compounded; 37 jirga; 28 Sessions.
1	4	1	...	6	12	1	18	
23	162	5	29	239	113	70	352	1 transferred; 1 lunatic; 14 compounded; 1 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
100	1,408	52	39	1,508	2,045	1,630	3,548	2 died; 5 transferred; 4 compounded; 7 withdrawn.
19	382	1	...	383	330	306	713	1 compounded.
143	1,956	59	68	2,131	2,500	2,007	4,631	6 transferred; 2 died; 1 lunatic; 9 compounded; 8 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
4,311	11,174	1,593	9,444	25,022	6,133	2,977	31,155	21 died; 138 transferred; 7 lunatics; 1 escaped; 1 proceedings stopped; 3 dormant; 635 compounded; 416 withdrawn; 236 non-cognizable; 37 jirga; 28 Sessions.

Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1915:—

Northern Division	+ 64 cases.	65 cases of the previous year again taken up this year. 1 case erroneously shown last year has been omitted this year.
		64
Central Division	+ 56 cases of the previous year again taken up this year.	
Southern Division	+ 129 previous year's undetected cases detected during the year.	
Sind	+ 200 cases, difference not explained.	
Railways	+ 7 cases.	3 G. I. P. Railway cases of the previous year again brought on the register this year. 2 M. & S. M. Railway do. do. do. 2 B. B. & C. I. Railway do. do. do.
Total ...	+ 456 cases.	

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	4	1	1	...	4	4	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	9	31	...	...	39	28	11
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	3	...	...	3	2	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	4	41	2	...	39	18	21
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	28	155	...	...	154	106	48
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	512	1,632	44	...	1,597	596	1,001
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	39	...	...	37	30	7
		Total ...	560	1,923	47	...	1,874	785	1,089
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	240	694	21	4	638	318	320
12	307	Attempts at murder...	17	38	2	...	40	27	13
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	95	385	7	...	324	149	175
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	26	60	3	...	69	31	38
15	377	Unnatural offence	6	48	3	...	44	30	14
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	61	2	...	58	43	15
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	165	9	...	151	125	26
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	268	1,781	41	...	1,635	480	1,155
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	17	1	...	16	7	9
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	236	1,417	30	...	1,289	338	951
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	35	259	16	2	196	95	101
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	...	25	...	...	25	9	16
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	46	488	8	...	458	285	173
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	11	111	5	...	94	41	53
		Total ...	997	5,549	151	6	5,037	1,978	3,059
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	129	388	30	...	343	195	148
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	62	359	17	...	335	195	140
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	51	134	7	...	127	42	85
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	27	226	10	...	217	121	96

A.—PART II.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	9	...	9	
...	...	12	2	6	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	3	1	2	1 died; 2 withdrawn.
10	21	30	9	21	3 died; 4 non-cognizable; 1 proceedings stopped; 11 withdrawn.
16	286	2,046	236	1,734	1 died; 236 non-cognizable; 22 compounded; 207 withdrawn.
...	5	11	11	...	
26	316	2,111	259	1,772	5 died; 240 non-cognizable; 1 proceedings stopped; 22 compounded; 220 withdrawn.
24	247	6	...	6	9 died; 10 non-cognizable; 1 transferred; 1 lunatic; 1 pardoned; 4 compounded; 29 withdrawn; 54 jirga; 10 Sessions.
2	12	...	...	...	1 non-cognizable; 2 withdrawn; 3 Sessions.
1	110	1	...	...	1 died; 10 non-cognizable; 1 approved; 9 withdrawn; 4 compounded; 16 jirga; 26 Sessions; 28 transferred.
...	11	12	...	12	2 non-cognizable; 1 died.
2	3	...	...	...	4 non-cognizable.
4	5	2	...	...	1 died; 1 withdrawn.
...	9	5	5	...	6 died.
11	273	380	59	310	5 died; 88 non-cognizable; 7 transferred; 753 compounded; 91 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	...	1 died; 1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
7	241	487	73	398	21 transferred; 72 non-cognizable; 552 compounded; 63 withdrawn; 14 Sessions.
16	68	254	13	225	3 died; 9 transferred; 10 withdrawn.
...	...	14	5	9	4 compounded; 5 withdrawn.
4	60	328	114	202	1 transferred; 6 non-cognizable; 11 compounded; 1 escaped; 4 withdrawn.
...	19	5	2	2	4 non-cognizable; 18 compounded.
71	1,059	1,494	271	1,164	27 died; 67 transferred; 197 non-cognizable; 1 escaped; 1 approved; 1 pardoned 1,347 compounded; 215 withdrawn; 70 jirga; 53 Sessions; 1 lunatic.
6	118	30	...	30	14 died; 6 non-cognizable; 6 escaped; 5 pardoned; 22 withdrawn; 2 jirga.
9	62	50	7	35	6 transferred; 1 non-cognizable; 2 pardoned; 10 withdrawn; 3 jirga; 3 Sessions.
3	49	185	54	126	2 non-cognizable.
8	15	102	17	82	2 died; 3 non-cognizable; 2 compounded.

STATEMENT A—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	436	4,015	100	2	3,761	2,687	1,074
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	126	47	...	...	132	69	63
		Total ...	831	5,163	164	2	4,915	3,309	1,606
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	57	313	...	...	342	80	262
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	9	167	5	...	166	78	88
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	66	480	5	...	508	158	350
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	200	2,037	23	2	2,004	1,356	64
		Theft { ordinary	553	6,607	105	7	6,509	5,058	1,451
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	34	433	8	...	442	332	110
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	102	1,032	23	...	975	677	298
37	419, 420	Cheating	113	403	10	2	377	229	148
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	46	555	4	...	551	173	378
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	5	...	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,048	11,122	173	11	10,859	7,826	3,033
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	3,502	24,237	540	19	23,193	14,056	9,137
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	16	1	...	15	6	9
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	25	254	2	...	263	210	53
42	... ...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	147	2,570	16	2	2,523	2,154	369
43	... ...	Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911...	5	443	...	...	428	411	17
		Total ...	177	3,283	19	2	3,229	2,781	448
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,679	27,520	559	21	26,422	16,837	9,585

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1915:—

Sind	+ 65 persons, difference not explained.
Total ...	+ 65 persons.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16
38	550	271	58	197	16 died; 10 transferred; 9 non-cognizable; 2 escaped; 1 lunatic; 47 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
2	39	...	...	...	2 died; 3 withdrawn.
66	833	638	136	470	34 died; 16 transferred; 21 non-cognizable; 8 escaped; 1 lunatic; 7 pardoned; 3 compounded; 82 withdrawn; 5 jirga; 3 Sessions.
1	25	511	51	434	1 died; 2 non-cognizable; 147 compounded.
...	5	63	11	52	60 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	
1	30	574	62	486	1 died; 2 non-cognizable; 207 compounded.
21	173	384	90	291	3 died; 27 non-cognizable; 3 transferred; 1 escaped; 1 lunatic; 8 withdrawn.
90	481	1,017	323	657	3 died; 20 transferred; 3 escaped; 32 non-cognizable; 25 withdrawn.
28	60	391	92	294	2 died; 3 transferred; 2 non-cognizable; 5 withdrawn.
12	114	156	50	103	1 died; 12 transferred; 9 non-cognizable; 5 withdrawn.
9	110	255	35	218	2 died; 12 transferred; 3 non-cognizable; 6 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
...	40	1,882	232	1,602	1 died; 3 non-cognizable; 2 lunatics; 13 withdrawn; 236 compounded.
...	4	1	1	...	
160	982	4,086	828	3,165	12 died; 50 transferred; 4 escaped; 76 non-cognizable; 3 lunatics; 62 withdrawn; 237 compounded.
324	3,220	8,903	1,556	7,057	79 died; 133 transferred; 13 escaped; 586 non-cognizable; 5 lunatics; 1 proceedings stopped; 8 pardoned; 1 approved; 1,816 compounded; 579 withdrawn; 75 jirga; 56 Sessions.
...	...	44	8	36	
1	14	148	80	67	6 compounded; 4 withdrawn.
4	163	2,703	1,951	716	3 died; 1 non-cognizable; 9 transferred; 1 pardoned; 2 approved; 4 compounded; 7 withdrawn.
...	20	363	333	30	1 compounded.
5	197	3,258	2,372	849	3 died; 9 transferred; 1 non cognizable; 1 pardoned; 2 approved; 11 compounded; 11 withdrawn.
329	3,417	12,161	3,928	7,906	82 died; 142 transferred; 537 non-cognizable; 13 escaped; 1 proceedings stopped; 5 lunatics; 9 pardoned; 3 approved; 1,827 compounded; 590 withdrawn; 75 jirga; 56 Sessions.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1916 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120 B (1) and 120B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	42	565	607	18	27	178	330	52	...	...	3; 2 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	6	50	56	3	1	21	26	5	...	...	1.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	69	478	547	23	12	188	273	51	...	...	7.
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	14	39	53	9	2	16	10	9	...	...	3; 7 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	69	74	5	1	12	50	6	...	...	1.
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	8	8	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	16	721	740	9	11	137	565	18	...	...	3.
		Total ...	152	1,933	2,095	69	54	555	1,255	143	...	...	18; 2 dormant; 7 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	...	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	6	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	10	70	80	16	1	33	23	7	...	...	1.
		Total ...	10	70	80	16	1	33	23	7	...	...	1.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	8	8	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358.	Criminal force	35	1,562	1,597	436	711	278	129	42	...	...	3; 1 dormant.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	55	55	8	26	9	12	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	381	13,711	14,092	2,517	7,016	3,106	1,128	325	...	...	30.
		Total ...	416	15,336	15,752	2,964	7,756	3,395	1,269	367	...	...	33; 1 dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	7	148	155	59	4	74	13	5	...	...	1.
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	33	389	422	118	7	183	88	24	...	...	1; 2 dormant.
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	55	2,371	2,426	484	1,137	470	266	68	...	...	8; 1 dormant.
		Total ...	95	2,908	3,003	661	1,148	727	367	97	...	...	10; 3 dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways*—continued.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
21	298	Offences against religion ...	1	3	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	5	5	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	184	1,612	1,746	320	681	505	98	137	1	...	1; 3 dormant; 2 committed to Sessions.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	10	233	243	71	85	53	27	7	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	100	3,957	4,057	1,120	1,038	862	319	118	...	...	4
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances ...	6	633	641	7	19	41	526	35	...	...	
27	294a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	13	209	221	2	2	63	150	4	...	...	2
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	3	170	173	3	7	5	157	1	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	9	100	109	15	7	40	33	12	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	28	424	452	49	99	187	97	20	...	...	
		Total ...	307	7,345	7,652	1,587	2,541	1,763	1,421	335	1	...	7; 3 dormant; 2 committed to Sessions.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,152	51,237	53,389	450	4,626	4,331	42,013	1,912	...	...	26; 57 dormant.
		Total ...	2,152	51,237	53,389	450	4,626	4,331	42,013	1,912	...	...	26; 57 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	*3,133	78,836	81,969	5,749	16,126	10,610	46,318	2,861	1	...	95; 66 dormant; 9 committed to Sessions.

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1915 and column 4 of the same statement for 1916.

3,125 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1915.

Central Division ... + 3 cases.
Sind ... + 5 cases.

3,133 cases.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1916 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	1	...	.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	72	831	59	42	220	31	276	495	55·61	78	40	...	...	1 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	17	67	2	.....	86	2	36	36	52·17	10	2	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	77	509	22	16	592	13	221	285	53·67	64	9	...	...	
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	31	83	1	6	109	13	49	12	14·28	20	2	...	...	13 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	68	8	.....	81	1	16	56	73·68	8	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	16	...	.....	16	2	3	8	50·0	3	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	45	2,538	125	.....	2,708	8	603	1,889	71·31	64	44	...	...	
		Total ...	247	4,112	217	64	4,512	70	1,294	2,791	64·47	247	97	...	...	1 dormant: 13 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	...	2	...	.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	376	Rape by the husband	...	3	...	.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	5	...	.....	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	23	121	...	.....	144	...	78	32	26·44	29	5	...	...	
		Total ...	23	121	...	.....	144	...	78	32	26·44	29	5	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	13	...	.....	13	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	103	2,769	1	40	2,833	143	736	223	8·05	95	1,636	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	60	...	.....	60	...	13	13	21·66	...	34	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,137	29,569	1	318	30,389	2,762	8,380	2,250	7·60	782	16,235	...	...	
		Total ...	1,240	32,411	2	358	33,295	2,905	9,119	2,486	7·67	877	17,908	...	...	
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	11	138	1	4	146	7	119	14	10·07	4	2	...	...	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	56	545	...	11	600	82	341	116	21·28	37	14	...	...	
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	173	5,215	...	49	5,339	314	1,692	515	9·87	148	2,670	...	...	
		Total ...	240	5,898	1	64	6,075	403	2,152	645	10·03	189	2,686	...	...	

STATEMENT B—PART II—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had been issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion ...	2	2	...	.....	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	11	...	.....	11	2	2	6	54·54	1	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	547	3,586	...	96	4,037	272	1,446	162	4·51	362	1,786	...	...	6 dormant; 9 committed to Sessions.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	22	459	...	.....	480	56	165	38	6·29	27	194	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	223	6,577	5	46	6,759	419	2,278	436	7·38	331	3,345	...	...	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	12	786	30	1	827	3	75	658	89·63	53	33	...	...	
27	294c	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	...	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	52	426	16	1	493	...	189	382	68·60	22	1	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	13	199	2	.....	214	7	6	179	89·05	1	22	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	35	328	17	.....	360	...	184	131	37·97	52	13	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	28	406	...	3	433	30	189	104	25·49	19	91	...	...	
		Total ...	935	12,781	70	147	13,639	794	4,536	2,040	15·92	768	5,487	...	...	6 dormant; 9 committed to Sessions.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,076	58,242	553	678	61,193	953	6,131	46,034	78·29	1,918	6,157	...	...	51 dormant.
		Total ...	3,076	58,242	553	678	61,193	953	6,131	46,034	78·29	1,918	6,157	...	...	51 dormant.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,762	113,571	843	1,311	118,863	5,125	23,316	54,034	47·22	4,028	32,340	...	...	58 dormant; 22 committed to Sessions.

Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1915 and column 4 of this statement :—

5,730 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1915.

Central Division + 9 persons.
Sind + 24 persons.
Railways — 41 person erroneously shown as pending last year has been omitted this year.

Total ... 5,762 persons.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1916.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ... (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,881	2,329	47·71	7,87,914 0 0	2,19,098 0 0	27·80
1. Theft ... (*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	472	...	.....	25,168 0 0	...
1. Theft ... (*c*) Other thefts ...	9,477	5,437	57·37	5,17,835 0 0	2,35,777 0 0	45·66
2. Robbery. (*a*) Dacoity ...	77	44	57·14	55,682 0 0	8,907 0 0	15·99
2. Robbery. (*b*) Other robbery	227	119	52·42	41,201 0 0	10,738 0 0	26·06
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	309	192	62·13	29,437 0 0	15,731 0 0	53·43
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	53	18	34·0	11,385 0 0	6,124 0 0	53·79
Total ...	15,024	8,611	57·31	14,43,454 0 0	5,21,543 0 0	36·13
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	19	8	42·10	486 0 0	169 0 0	34·77
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	77	42	54·54	9,039 0 0	1,781 0 0	19·70
Total ...	96	50	52·08	9,525 0 0	1,950 0 0	20·47

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrate's cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 23,457	Rs. 9,462	40·33

(2) Rs. 19,215 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.
(3) Rs. 86,449 worth of property was recovered by the Districts and Railway Police in this Presidency during the year, out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.
(4) Value of property stolen in 1,920 cases pending at the beginning of the year Rs. 3,71,388.
(5) Value of property stolen in 2,625 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 5,06,190.
(6) Value of property recovered in 1,398 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 1,67,426.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	2	1	5	36	3	242	...	3	1,262	..	22	1,577
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	14	...	97	...	1	482	...	6	605
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3	23	...	121	...	1	627	...	10	788
	4. Panch Mahâls	...	1	...	1	4	26	...	133	...	5	674	...	26	870
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	142	...	2	772	...	16	957
	6. Thâna	...	1	...	2	6	35	1	181	...	...	913	...	...	1,139
	Total ...	...	6	3	7	24	154	4	916	...	12	4,730	...	80	5,936
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	6	45	1	180	...	1	870	...	9	1,115
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	6	37	...	180	...	5	923	...	34	1,188
	9. West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	5	32	...	163	...	4	779	..	26	1,011
	10. Násik	...	1	1	2	5	44	...	180	...	1	967	..	7	1,208
	11. Poona	...	1	1	2	7	46	12	260	...	6	1,465	...	22	1,822
	12. Sátára	...	1	1	2	5	40	...	173	...	1	940	...	10	1,173
	13. Sholápur	...	1	...	1	5	33	...	122	...	1	670	...	7	840
	Total ...	...	7	5	10	39	277	13	1,258	...	19	6,614	...	115	8,357
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	2	1	5	36	1	146	...	2	781	...	10	985
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	5	41	...	149	...	1	750	...	5	953
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	1	2	5	43	...	176	...	1	979	...	10	1,218
	17. Kánara	...	1	...	1	4	23	...	119	...	...	597	...	...	745
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	21	...	96	...	...	498	...	...	620
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	26	...	128	...	...	661	...	...	821
	Total ...	...	6	3	7	26	190	1	814	...	4	4,266	...	25	5,342
Sind.	20. Riverain	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	7	3	5	41	6	7	75
	21. Karáchi	...	1	1	2	8	35	9	184	15	57	1,195	...	162	1,669
	22. Hyderabad	...	1	1	1	4	25	...	151	...	34	724	...	133	1,074
	23. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	6	33	...	141	...	34	746	...	87	1,049
	24. Lárkána	...	1	1	1	5	27	...	109	...	46	519	...	154	863
	25. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	73	...	61	255	...	297	714
	26. Upper Sind Frontier .	...	1	...	1	3	15*	...	65	...	38	245	...	167	535
	27. Nawábshah	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	62	...	29	235	...	112	461
	Total ...	...	7	4	8	33	180	9	792	18	304	3,960	6	1,119	6,440
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	4	19	5	76	...	...	406	...	...	512
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...†	...†	...	3	11	1	46	...	...	251	...	...	312
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway...	...	1	...	...	5	21	4	100	...	...	433	...	...	564
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	14	3	65	...	...	273	...	...	359
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	15	65	13	287	...	...	1,363	...	...	1,747
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	34. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	35. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	...	11	23	...	18	...	...	40	...	...	94
	36. Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Sind ..	1	...	2	...	2	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	24
	37. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik.	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	19
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc., *vide* foot-note ...	1	8	12	5	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26‡
	Total ...	6	10	14	5	17	35	...	29	...	...	53	...	...	169
	Grand Total ...	6	39§	30	37	154	901	40	4,096	18	339	20,986	6	1,339	27,989¶
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	24
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	15	...	...	61	...	...	85
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	77	...	8	106
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	80	...	...	87
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	30	...	...	34
	Administrative Offices ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	51	...	...	248	...	3	312

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

‡ This figure includes 4 officers serving in the City of Bombay, 5 in Agencies, 7 on Military duty, 3 on deputation; 1 for Criminal tribes works at Belgaum; 1 at Aden; 1 Mr. Fellowes under orders of transfer from Satara to Sind; and 4 vacancies among Assistant Superintendents of Police.

* One of these officers is a veterinary officer.

† The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of M. & S. M. Railway also.

§ Includes 3 acting Superintendents. The total of columns 3 and 4 comes to 69 which represents 36 Superintendents and 33 Assistant Superintendents of Police.

¶ (1) The grand total of column 15 comes to 27,991 which includes two temporary additional Deputy Superintendents in Sind. This number is therefore deducted from the total (27,991).

(2) This figure (27,989) is exclusive of 5 head constables and 19 constables sanctioned for the Dangs.

Note.—(2) The total of columns 6, 7 and 8 of this statement, which shows the total number of police officers below the rank of Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent in the Presidency, including Sind but excluding Bombay City, amounts to 1,095 only, while the subtraction of the corresponding figure for the City of Bombay, *viz.* 169, from the total, *viz.* 1,268, mentioned in column 10 of the Armament Statement forwarded to the Government of India with Bombay Government letter No. 2464, dated the 20th April 1917, brings the total number of police officers below the rank of Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent in the Presidency, including Sind but excluding Bombay City, to 1,096. The difference of 1 is due to one temporary appointment of Inspector sanctioned for the Sind Criminal Investigation Department, which was erroneously included in the permanent sanctioned strength in the Sind Armament Statement.

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1916.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	3,824	827,809	302,794	24	20	2·42	524·92	1,668	1·05
...	...	...	1,468	306,717	63,738	7	16	2·41	505·29	456	0·75
...	...	...	1,596	691,744	108,026	14	17	2·02	877·84	1,331	1·69
...	...	...	2,545	398,131	39,216	15	26	2·92	457·62	610	0·70
...	...	...	1,651	654,109	148,994	13	23	1·73	683·50	640	0·67
...	...	...	3,576	882,309	98,163	22	37	3·13	774·63	1,482	1·30
...	...	...	14,660	3,760,819	760,931	95	139	2·47	633·34	6,187	1·04
...	...	...	6,613	945,305	109,913	24	23	6·41	916·58	922	0·89
...	...	...	4,551	1,034,886	214,289	22	43	4·12	937·40	842	0·71
...	...	...	5,439	580,723	75,486	16	44	5·36	572·71	600	0·59
...	...	...	5,940	905,030	71,304	29	32	4·91	749·19	1,305	1·07
...	...	...	5,349	1,071,512	225,295	25	32	2·94	589·0	1,926	1·05
...	...	...	4,988	1,081,278	81,455	28	15	4·25	921·81	699	0·60
...	...	...	4,541	768,330	571,007	18	14	5·78	978·76	958	1·22
...	...	...	37,421	6,387,064	1,348,749	162	203	4·48	764·16	7,252	1·15
...	...	...	4,649	943,820	73,143	22	26	4·71	956·	964	0·98
...	...	...	5,690	862,973	109,564	20	34	5·97	906·	573	0·60
...	...	...	4,604	1,026,005	193,021	21	32	3·78	842·	1,225	1·0
...	...	...	3,945	430,548	36,377	15	26	5·29	578·	492	0·66
...	...	...	2,131	594,166	61,840	12	18	3·43	958·	542	0·87
...	...	...	3,998	1,203,638	98,157	17	23	4·86	1,464·	565	0·68
...	...	...	25,017	5,061,150	572,102	107	159	4·66	947·	4,361	0·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	175	2·33
...	...	...	11,971	521,721	174,892	19	73	7·17	312·60	2,478	1·18
...	...	...	4,418	612,039	101,899	16	28	4·11	569·87	2,166	2·03
...	...	...	5,585	573,913	109,136	21	33	5·32	547·10	1,362	1·30
...	...	...	5,053	660,879	35,770	15	68	5·86	765·79	1,939	2·25
...	...	...	13,637	433,398	8,835	23	60	19·10	607·0	793	1·11
...	...	...	2,644	263,007	11,361	9	32	4·94	491·60	434	0·81
...	...	...	3,867	448,478	10,013	13	28	8·39	972·84	1,162	2·52
...	...	...	47,175	3,513,435	451,906	119	337	13·65	545·6	10,509	1·63
...	...	...	Miles. 958	...	...	9	33	1·87	...	906	1·76
...	...	...	727·75	...	...	6	20	2·31	...	193	0·63
...	...	...	1,160	...	...	10	49	2·05	...	667	1·18
...	...	...	1,033	...	...	9	33	2·88	...	904	2·52
...	...	...	3,878·75	...	...	34	135	2·22	...	2,675	1·53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69,39,362	1,31,056	*70,70,418	Sq. miles. 124,273 Ry. miles. 3,878·75	18,722,468	3,133,688	517	973	Districts †5.14 Railways 2·22	†722	30,984	†1·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This figure is exclusive of Rs. 1,69,941 on account of the cost of Scriptory Staff.

† These percentages are struck after deducting from the figure in column 15, 1,486 Constables in the Presidency Proper, and 3 Sub-Inspectors and 631 policemen in Sind still to be recruited to complete the sanctioned cadre.

‖ This includes two temporary additional Deputy Superintendents in Sind.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other Offences. Officers.	Other Offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	44	1,529	46	1,311	66	352	8	...	8	1	187	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	8
	2. Broach	17	536	18	432	30	203	17	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3. Kaira	26	759	30	723	34	309	26	...	1	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	4. Panch Mahâls	30	838	33	736	60	†396	4	1	2	...	31	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3
	5. Surat	23	932	24	735	40	296	3	...	3	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	6. Thâna	42	1,094	38	972	40	387	36	...	5	2	35	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Total ...	182	5,738	189	4,908	270	1,953	94	1	19	3	529	...	17	...	3	...	...	...	30
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	52	1,060	48	936	43	405	7	...	2	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	8. East Khándesh	43	1,142	41	1,033	77	397	44	2	1	2	118	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
	9. West Khándesh	37	972	32	816	67	369	32	...	2	...	173	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. Násik	49	1,155	45	897	44	413	5	...	7	...	90	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	11. Poona	65	1,753	62	1,341	73	427	53	...	9	1	358	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
	12. Sátára	45	1,124	45	936	53	420	4	...	6	...	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13. Sholápur	38	800	36	716	37	271	28	...	2	2	79	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	329	8,006	309	6,705	394	2,702	173	2	29	5	911	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	19
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	42	930	43	865	50	358	36	...	6	...	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
	15. Bijápur	46	905	36	801	35	355	4	...	2	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	16. Dhárwár	48	1,166	43	925	57	438	39	1	9	3	139	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2
	17. Kánara	27	716	29	644	23	362	4	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	18. Kolába	24	594	25	508	22	263	6	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	19. Ratnágiri	30	789	31	696	22	318	4	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Total ...	217	5,109	207	4,439	209	2,092	93	1	18	6	255	...	13	...	...	1	1	...	13
Sind.	20. Rivermin	5	69	5	50	...	5	5	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	21. Karáchi	52	1,613	52	1,325	40	601	52	1	8	3	135	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
	22. Hyderabad	29	1,042	27	819	40	441	28	...	6	...	17	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	3
	23. Sukkur	39	1,008	37	868	40	462	35	...	7	...	114	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	24. Lárkána	32	828	29	808	40	427	32	...	6	1	60	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	5
	25. Thar and Párkar	26	686	25	608	339	209	26	...	3	1	43	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	18	515	18	499	53	338	18	...	7	...	83	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27. Nawábshah	21	438	21	426	27	272	21	...	20	...	19	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	222	6,199	214	5,409	584	2,815	217	1	58	5	479	...	30	...	2	...	...	1	19
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway	28	482	27	418	...	178	4	...	2	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	15	207	14	209	...	10	2	...	...	...	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	30	533	29	481	...	46	5	...	5	...	71	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	31. Sind Railways	20	338	19	327	...	50	19	...	5	1	31	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93	1,650	89	1,495	...	284	30	...	12	1	161	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	5
Administrative officers.	32. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	58	37	57	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind	10	11	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik ...	6	13	...	13	...	7	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	52	82	48	80	...	7	68	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,095	28,784	1,056	23,036	1,457	‡9,853	675	5	186	20	2,336	...	75	...	6	1	4	1	86
	Dangs ...	...	24	...	22	...	§23	§1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

* Column 29.—The italic figures in this column show the vacancies among Constables in the District concerned.

† One smooth-bore is kept in the Inspector General's office as sample.

‡ This figure is exclusive of 61 Smooth-bores in hands of temporary and additional police at Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Poona, Sholápur and Ratnágiri.

§ Twenty-three muskets and 1 revolver shown against the Dangs, when added to the grand total in columns 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown in the Armament Return.

N.B.—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 4 and those in 5 and 6 is 29 officers and 3,748 men. This difference is made up of :—

29 real vacancies among officers
7 real vacancies among officers
3 vacancies among Sub-Inspectors in Sind which are yet to be filled to complete the cadre of Sub-Inspectors.)

and 1,460 real vacancies among men in the Presidency Proper.
and 201 real vacancies among men in Sind.
and 2,087 policemen in the Presidency Proper and Sind whose recruitment has not yet been authorised for want of funds.

39 officers and 3,748 men (2,946 in the Presidency Proper and 802 in Sind.)

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Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020

E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways during the year 1916.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.				Number who have left the Force during the Year.							Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Constables I Class.	Constables II Class.	Constables III Class.		On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
4	763	43	731	110	256	385	440 *133*		25	97	8	36	1	17	46·75	0·7	1·25
...	427	18	224	24	97	144	93 *97*		11	49	...	16	...	4	85·38	0·64	0·89
1	355	30	433	38	127	191	382 *37*		8	41	3	1	6	12	21·41	0·05	1·59
...	147	33	334	53	140	210	250 *91*		29	45	3	2	2	6	37·45	0·10	0·78
...	254	24	339	22	157	237	198 *132*		19	44	3	25	...	14	39·52	0·10	1·84
...	334	38	590	102	182	274	335 *44*		16	62	5	11	4	12	74·05	0·32	1·18
5	2,280	186	2,656	349	959	1,441	1,807 *534*		107	338	21	91	13	65	49·35	0·34	1·27
...	164	43	602	34	175	264	316 *43*		19	25	6	2	1	10	24·34	0·93	0·97
1	436	41	674	69	193	288	367 *21*		18	40	3	4	...	11	26·18	7·17	0·99
...	90	32	403	70	162	243	244 *91*		26	65	2	18	...	18	130·66	0·36	2·20
3	348	45	592	27	195	293	227 *140*		27	70	7	4	1	11	39·38	0·10	1·16
...	796	62	553	38	298	447	325 *250*		24	96	9	5	...	19	157·08	6·01	1·35
3	414	45	666	40	190	285	317 *45*		32	33	6	9	...	6	123·09	0·08	0·04
2	593	36	489	63	135	203	255 *33*		14	44	2	7	13	9	20·20	0·83	1·14
9	2,816	309	3,979	341	1,348	2,023	2,051 *623*		160	373	35	49	15	84	91·54	0·25	1·25
...	641	43	578	86	158	238	321 *2*		11	58	4	3	2	11	48·13	0·13	1·21
...	343	36	585	53	151	226	274 *13*		8	39	2	4	...	9	128·67	0·35	1·07
...	352	43	557	94	198	296	253 *64*		20	50	9	36	1	16	137·84	0·37	1·65
...	226	29	392	34	120	179	226 ...		7	17	...	4	...	6	227·45	0·62	0·89
...	248	25	283	23	93	149	164 *49*		12	28	1	5	...	10	107·69	0·29	1·88
...	283	31	550	50	132	198	238 *10*		25	31	...	2	...	2	94·22	0·25	0·27
...	2,093	207	2,945	340	858	1,288	1,476 *138*		83	223	16	54	3	54	121·46	0·33	1·16
...	30	5	16	8	10	15	18		...	6	1	1	...	...	14·75	0·03	...
7	664	50	352	161	236	353	523		13	103	6	38	5	14	40·67	0·12	1·02
1	601	26	248	103	137	202	347		26	57	6	29	2	14	65·01	0·19	1·65
...	206	36	246	152	145	218	351		6	90	7	22	...	13	44·86	0·12	1·44
8	208	28	251	116	224	185	129		5	71	1	15	9	9	66·40	0·19	1·07
...	171	21	177	90	103	157	211		5	70	3	8	7	19	50·24	0·15	3·0
4	117	17	136	120	99	141	177		18	44	7	29	...	7	50·68	0·14	1·35
1	67	20	185	72	70	104	163		8	46	20	12	...	8	13·20	0·04	1·79
21	2,174	203	1,609	822	1,024	1,375	1,919		81	487	51	154	23	84	...	...	1·49
1	437	27	348	26	81	122	140 *63*		7	43	2	1	...	11	120·5	0·33	2·51
...	201	14	240	13	50	75	98 *28*		5	22	...	...	...	4	50·17	0·38	1·41
...	208	29	418	41	87	130	165 *51*		4	61	5	9	...	6	31·76	0·74	1·06
3	192	19	144	76	127	82	55		3	25	5	25	5	6	35·84	0·10	1·73
4	1,038	89	1,150	156	345	409	458		19	151	12	35	5	27	...	...	1·70
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	85	37	49	...	9	13	17 *1*		...	...	...	...	...	2	38·9	0·22	4·4
9	9	9	9	2	1	2	...		...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	2	4	4		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	94	48	61	2	12	19	21 *1*		...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1·55
48	10,525	1,042	12,400	2,010	4,546	6,553	7,532		450	1,5 3	135	394	59	316	...	...	1·31
...	...	...	...	...	4	6	7 *2*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.